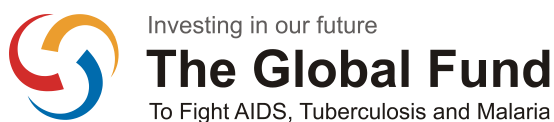


Component “Prevention of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections among Commercial Sex Workers, Men who have Sex with Men and their clients”, project “Care and Support” is implemented by a coalition consisted of:

- Association "Tanadgoma"
- Scientific Research Institute of Dermatology and Venerology
- Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center



This report was prepared by association “Tanadgoma” and independent consultants Manana Tatishvili and Teona Miminoshvili.



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The **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria** has provided the necessary funds that allowed this important study to take place.

The early phases of planning the survey relied heavily upon the professional work and insightful knowledge that **Tanadgoma, the Center for Information and Counseling on Reproductive Health, Scientific Research Institute of Dermatology and STIs and AIDS Center** had regarding Men having Sex with Men in Tbilisi. All of these organizations are implementing the component “Prevention of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections among Commercial Sex Workers, Men who have Sex with Men and their clients”; project “Care and Support”.

Association “Tanadgoma” played the leading role in the initiation of the survey. It should be mentioned that surveys with the same methodology was carried out among Female Sex Workers and Injecting Drug Users in the frames of “STI/HIV Prevention Project in Georgia” (*Donor: United States Agency for International Development, implementing agency: Save the Children Federation, implementing partners: association “Tanadgoma”, Bemoni Public Union, PATH*). Knowledge and experience gained during these surveys served as a basis for implementation of the BSS among Men Having Sex with Men.

One of the most demanding aspects of the initiative was the fieldwork with the target group. Using minimal funds organizations involved in the survey, with the help of independent consultants Manana Tatishvili and Teona Miminoshvili, dedicated a lot of time to design of the survey, interviewing, taking blood specimens and testing. Moreover, all persons involved in these activities did it with compassion and concern for protecting the rights of MSM. In order to achieve high effectiveness of data collection Tanadgoma’s social workers Irina Bregvadze and Archil Rekhviashvili carried out the interviews as independent consultants. Sociologists and Tanadgoma’s social workers created questionnaire needed for the survey; then it underwent the process of adaptation and editing.

It is impossible to list all the authors that took part in preparation of this report. Many people have read and reread drafts of the report and made worthy contributions to the final version. Besides, Nino Tsereteli has provided a high-quality version of the report in English, so that the report is accessible to the international organizations and every interested person who does not speak Georgian.

Thus, this report is available to the wide audience interested in understanding how to improve services and treatment for MSM in Georgia.

Acronyms

HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus;
HIV infection	Infectious Disease, caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus;
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome;
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection;

AIDS Center.	Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center;
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay;
Western Blot	Confirmational test system;
IgG	Immunoglobuline G;
RPR	Rapid Plasma Reagent;
TPHA	<i>Treponema pallidum</i> Hemagglutination Assay;
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences;
RDS	Respondent Driven Sampling.
BSS	Behaviour and Biomarker Surveillance Survey:
Healthy Cabinet	Anonymous diagnostics and treatment department for the high risk behaviour groups based in the Scientific Research Institute of Dermatology and STIs
GFATM	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria

Definitions

Anonymous testing	Testing where no names are taken but results are linked to unique numbers that are given to the participant;
HIV testing	Laboratory analysis in order to reveal HIV infection;
Condom	One of the methods of contraception and protection against sexually transmitted infections;
Consistent condom use	Condom use during every sexual contact – vaginal, oral or anal;
Unique number	Identification number, which is given to the respondent and does not repeat;
Recruitment	Attracting representatives of the target group in order to participate in the survey;
Target group	Unified (by particular criteria) group of individuals, with which targeted work is being done;
High-risk behaviour	Any behaviour that puts an individual or individuals at increased risk of contracting STIs/HIV or transmitting STIs/HIV to another individual;
Male sex-worker	Man who engages in sexual contacts in exchange of money;
Heterosexualism	Sexual desire towards persons of the opposite sex;
Bisexualism	Sexual desire towards persons of both sexes;
Homosexualism	Sexual desire towards persons of the same sex;
Client of a Man having Sex with Man	A person, with whom MSM had established sexual contact in exchange of money or some other valuable present;
Regular sexual partner	A spouse/boyfriend/person, with whom MSM cohabitates and has established sexual relations without exchange of money.

Executive Summary

This document is a report on the first behavioural surveillance survey (BSS) conducted in Georgia among Men who have Sex with Men (MSM). It will be used for evaluating different risky behaviours among MSM under the project **“Prevention of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections among Commercial Sex Workers, Men who have Sex with Men and their clients” (donor: GFATM)**, as well as for other prevention interventions in Georgia related to HIV/AIDS.

This survey was conducted in order to establish a rigorous and replicable methodological design that would provide high quality data on MSM and that could, in turn, be used by the National AIDS Control Program and others. Furthermore, the survey was conducted to obtain critical data and information for the following:

- Baseline information on indicators being promoted by UNAIDS in order to monitor the success of STI/HIV prevention programs;
- Additional information to supplement other formative assessments to determine those risk behaviours where prevention interventions should be directed.

The participants of the survey were quite receptive to receiving STI screening and treatment offered in return for their participation, indicating that MSM understand the risk of STIs. The survey also increased awareness among the target group regarding services from NGOs and the Healthy Cabinet, a local clinic where anonymous and free-of-charge services are provided.

Another positive outcome of the survey was that NGOs and government research institutions forged new working relationships that allow for stronger, more synergistic prevention programming in the future. Finally, the parties involved in this survey increased their data collection skills.

Using a chain-referral method of Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS), with an initial 5 „seed“ MSM a total of 75 respondents were recruited. The face-to-face interviews with 70 persons were completed in the office of association „Tanadgoma“ by trained social workers. Questions were asked regarding high-risk behaviors, knowledge of STIs and HIV/AIDS and use of health services. After the interview each MSM was asked to provide a blood specimen for anonymous-linked test for Sexually Transmitted Infections (including HIV). Out of those tested 27% was diagnosed with syphilis. 3 MSM turned out to be HIV positive.

1. GOAL OF THE SURVEY

The target group of the survey is Men who have Sex with Men (MSM).

General goal of the survey is:

To study knowledge on STI/HIV/AIDS, behaviors and prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDS among Men who have Sex with Men.

Objectives of the survey are as follows::

- Identifying awareness level on HIV/AIDS and STIs in the target group;
- Identifying existing sources of information and necessity of their improvement;
- Studying sexual behavior – frequency and type of sexual relationship, number of partners;
- Involvement in sex-business – self-identification as a sex worker;
- Skills and frequency of condom use;
- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and STIs;
- Drug and alcohol use;
- Identifying cases of violence and rights' violation linked with sexual orientation.

Association “Tanadgoma”, 8 Shrosha str., Tbilisi, Georgia.

M e t h o d o l o g y

Ethical Issues

The survey investigators were cognizant of the fact that the individuals participating in this study were at some risk for social harm should they be identified as part of the target group. Thus, the survey was designed to provide maximum protection for the participants, yet at the same time provide individual and community benefits.

The ethical issues that have been taken into consideration are:

- Participation in these surveys was voluntary. Participants were free to withdraw at any time;
- All documentation was anonymous, linked only by a unique number known only by the participant himself;
- Staff conducting the interviews was trained in discussing sensitive issues and protecting participants' confidentiality and human rights;
- All respondents identified with a curable sexually transmitted infection were referred to the “Healthy Cabinet” for free-of-charge treatment;
- The initial recruitment of participants was done by social workers of NGO “Tanadgoma” (TG) who already worked with this group; as for the general cohort of the respondents, it was recruited through the Respondent Driven Sampling.

Respondent Driven Sampling

Attempting to survey MSM with traditional survey methods is practically impossible, since there is no sampling frame for “hidden population”. In order to work effectively with this group it was imperative that survey precisely reflected the existing situation. The methodology had to provide an unbiased (random) and representative sample. Currently, one of the most accepted methodologies to achieve a relatively unbiased sample with no sampling frame, while allowing for anonymity, is Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS). RDS is based on the principle that members of a hidden population are best able to access their own peers, and if incentives are provided, they will recruit a diverse set of individuals.

It utilizes a chain-referral method. The method was modified with the introduction of an incentive system of rewards both for participation and for recruiting others into the study.

Data Collection

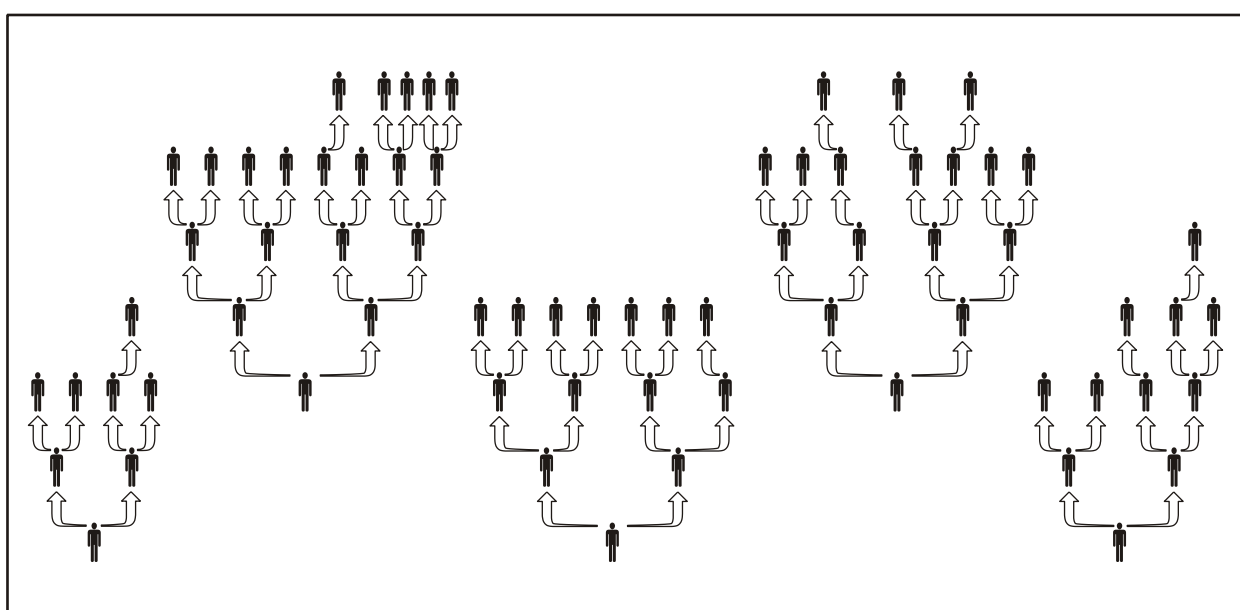
- a) Social workers working with MSM recruited 5 representatives of the target group who served as “seeds”. All the “seeds” were from the different subgroups of MSM;
- b) These “seeds” were interviewed and then offered a financial incentive – 10 GEL. Besides, they were offered additional financial incentive to recruit up to two other MSM (6 GEL for each recruited peer).
- c) Every person recruited by the “seed” also received a financial incentive – 10 GEL for taking part in the survey and 6 GEL for recruiting another participant. These incentives provided a mechanism that created an expanding system of chain-referrals in which subjects

recruited more participants, who recruited still more participants and so forth. Each MSM was limited to two recruits in order to ensure randomness and that a broad array of subjects would have an opportunity to be involved in the survey;

- d) 2 out of the 5 initial “seeds” accomplished 3 waves of recruitment; and the other 3 - 4 waves of recruitment (Figure 1);
- e) Sampling ended when the target sample size of 70 MSM was achieved.

Interviewing occurred from 16 May to 27 May 2005 (during two weeks) at the temporary office of Center for Information and Counseling “Tanadgoma”. From 5 initial seed-persons a total of 75 MSM were recruited. However, only 70 persons participated in the survey because the total sum of envisaged incentives in the survey budget was calculated for 70 respondents. The rest 5 persons refused to take part in the survey without incentive.

სურათი 1: Respondent Driven Sampling among Men who have Sex with Men



A tracking system was established using only identification numbers. Each MSM was given a coupon with his identification number. Their numbers were linked with the ID numbers of respondents recruited by them, which provided possibility to control, how many additional respondents have been recruited by each participant.

The survey instrument was a behavior study questionnaire for MSM, created by independent sociologists hired for the survey. Creation of this tool was based on the findings of the preceding formative research (2 focus group discussions and 3 in-depth interviews) carried out by “Tanadgoma”.

The interview was conducted in Georgian and took, on average, 35-40 minutes to complete. In addition to answering the questionnaire, MSM were asked to voluntarily provide a blood sample. Blood withdrawal was done at the mobile laboratory of “Tanadgoma” center. The sample was tested for HIV infection and syphilis serology. All 70 respondents gave blood for testing.

Blood specimens were transported to:

- Laboratory of Scientific Research Institute of Dermatology and Venerology in order to carry out serological testing;
- Virological Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center in order to carry out testing on HIV.

“Tanadgoma” was informed about the results of testing and provided them to the respondents according to their identification numbers.

Biomarker Testing

The biomarker component of the survey involved the analysis of blood specimens at the Laboratories of Serology of the STI Institute and of Immunology of the AIDS Center.

Syphilis testing. Serum samples were tested for syphilis antibodies with rapid plasma regain (RPR, Human) test and *Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination assay (TPHA, Human). ELISA (ELISA TP IgG test [Nubenco]) tests were used for confirmation of syphilis-antibody positive samples.

HIV testing. HIV antibody testing was performed using a three-level enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) testing strategy. If a sample was reactive in the first ELISA test (Genescreen Plus HIV Ag-AB, Bio-rad), the sample was retested two more times using another kit of ELISA. Samples were considered HIV antibody positive if they were reactive in at least two out of three tests. Any sample non-reactive to the first test was considered as HIV-antibody negative. HIV-antibody positive samples were tested with Western Blot (HIV blot, Genelabs) as the confirmatory test.

Data Entry and Analysis

NGO “Tanadgoma” contracted a group of independent sociologists. Based on the information provided by Tanadgoma, this group created the study questionnaire and a database in the statistical program SPSS (version 11). After completing interviews and biomarker testing the group made the data entry.

Once the SPSS database was completed a random check was made of 10% (7 questionnaires) of the completed interviews. Then the data analysis was done. Percentages, means and medians were calculated.

2 . S U M M A R Y O F F I N D I N G S A N D R E C C O M M E N D A T I O N S

The survey revealed that both homo- and heterosexual relations (bisexual relations) with permanent and occasional sexual partners prevale among the respondents. This fact itself creates the risk of spreading of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted infections (STIs). In order to prevent spreading of these infections it is necessary that respondents use condom regularly, have comprehensive information about these diseases and systematically undergo corresponding testing. In this report we consider the real actions of respondents regarding these issues.

2.1 Condom Use

Survey results in this regard are quite satisfying. The majority of respondents – 87% uses condom regularly, 8.7% - seldom, and 4.3% - never. However, it is worth mentioning that respondents who report seldom or never using condom are well informed about the dangers that they might face if they don't use condom.

The survey revealed that respondents use condoms more often with male partners, than with female ones.

Reccomendation: *It is desirable to carry out consultation and training cycle for the representatives of the target group on necessity of using condom with the partners of both sexes.*

2.2 HIV/AIDS

Almost all the respondents have heard about HIV/AIDS, however, a lot of them have false information regarding this disease. In particular, quite a lot of the respondents think that in some cases it is possible to cure AIDS.

Respondents are better informed about ways of HIV transmission, yet there are some misbelieves. One quarter of the survey participants is not sure about HIV/AIDS diagnostics. Almost half (42.9%) of the respondents has never heard of HIV.

Quite a lot of the interviewed MSM (45.9%) think that HIV/AIDS testing is done at “Tanadgoma” Center.

One of the important facts is that those respondents who never use condom during the sexual intercourse, have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

As regards to HIV-testing the respondents are quite passive. More than a half of the interviewed (63.8%) has never done HIV testing. Their majority (28.6%) did not do the testing because of being sure that they are healthy; 18.6% has never thought about testing.

As a result of the biomarker testing (that was one of the survey components) 3 respondents out of the 70 turned out to be HIV infected. All three of them have frequent sexual intercourses with men rather than with women. However, during the last three months they have had sexual relations with the partners of both sexes. Despite the general awareness of HIV infected respondents about HIV/AIDS, they still were leading risky sexual lives.

None of the respondents was aware that they are HIV infected. Two out of them have never done HIV testing because they did not doubt that they were healthy. They rarely used condom (because of the discomfort). This behavior puts under risk sexual partners of these respondents (especially

permanent partners, because respondents rarely use condom with them, compared to condom use with occasional partners).

The third respondent had made HIV testing before the survey, but his result was negative. This respondent (as well as the other two) became aware of his HIV status only when tested during the survey.

Reccomendation: *It is necessary to provide respondents with the information about HIV/AIDS transmission, diagnostics and treatment.*

2.3 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

67 out of 70 respondents have heard about different Sexually Transmitted Infections. However, not all of them know STI symptoms. 11.2% of the respondents could not name any STI symptom.

Respondents, who use condom regularly have more information about STI symptoms than those, who use condom rarely or never.

More than a half of the respondents (54.3%) have taken tests for STIs. After getting the results of testing, they became more careful during sexual intercourses (41.4% stopped having intercourses until the end of the treatment, 4.3% started regular condom use). The rest of the respondents had not done STI testing before, because they thought they were healthy and trusted their sexual partners.

19 out of 70 respondents tested positive on syphilis. Their sexual behavior compared to others is satisfying. They have frequent sexual intercourses both with men and women. Despite their health status their majority (15 respondents) claims that uses condom regularly. All but one respondents diagnosed with syphilis are quite aware about STI symptoms. Two thirds of them have been tested and received corresponding treatment. After getting positive test results their majority has stopped having sexual intercourses till the end of the treatment. Only 6 out of the 19 respondents claim that they are healthy and don't need testing.

Reccomendation: *The respondents need consultations about Sexually Transmitted Infections, especially about STI symptoms. Based on the results of the survey, the less information respondent has about STI symptoms, the higher is his risk behavior. Also, attention should be paid to necessity of regular testing on STIs.*

2.4 Sources of Information

Major sources of information about HIV/AIDS and STIs for the respondents are TV, journals and magazines, consultations of "Tanadgoma" Center and special booklets. As the most reliable source of information they name consultations of "Tanadgoma". The majority of respondents expresses the willingness to receive face-to-face counseling regarding these issues. As the most acceptable site for these counseling sessions they again name "Tanadgoma".

Reccomendation: *It is desirable that "Tanadgoma" Center carries out consultations on HIV/AIDS and STIs for the respondents. This is proved also by the respondents' desire to get counseling and information exactly at this facility.*

Detailed information regarding these and some other issues see in the following sections of the report.

DETAILED FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

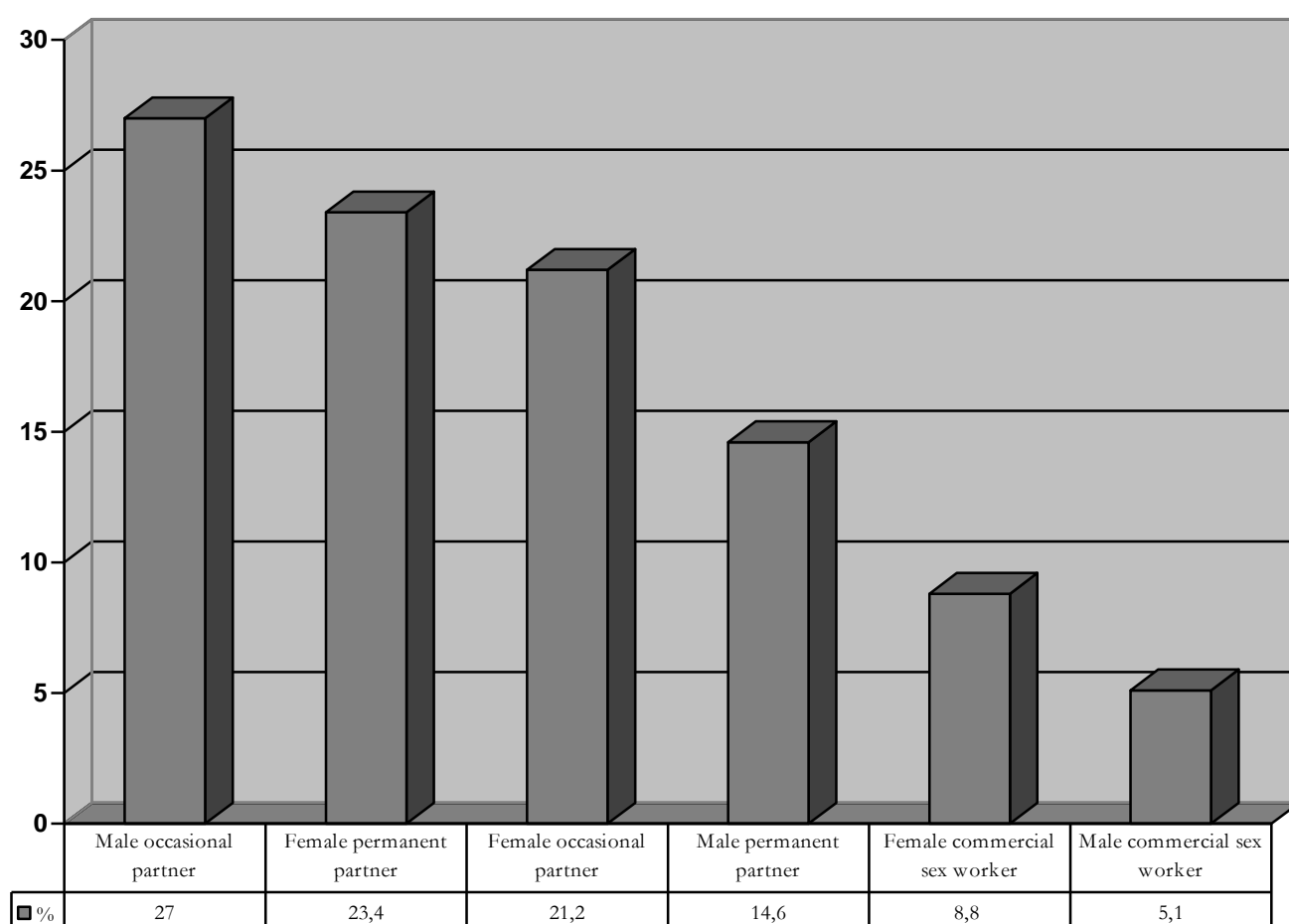
3. Sexual Life Record

Men who have Sex with Men represent target group of the survey. Their majority has heterosexual contacts as well. Namely: 11.4% has only homosexual contacts and the rest 88.6% - both homo- and heterosexual. The second category of respondents establishes sexual contacts both with women and men with the same frequency (several times a week/several times a month).

3.1 Types of Sexual Partners

Respondents have different types of sexual partners. To the question “With which sexual partners did you have contacts during the last 3 months?” the following answers were given:

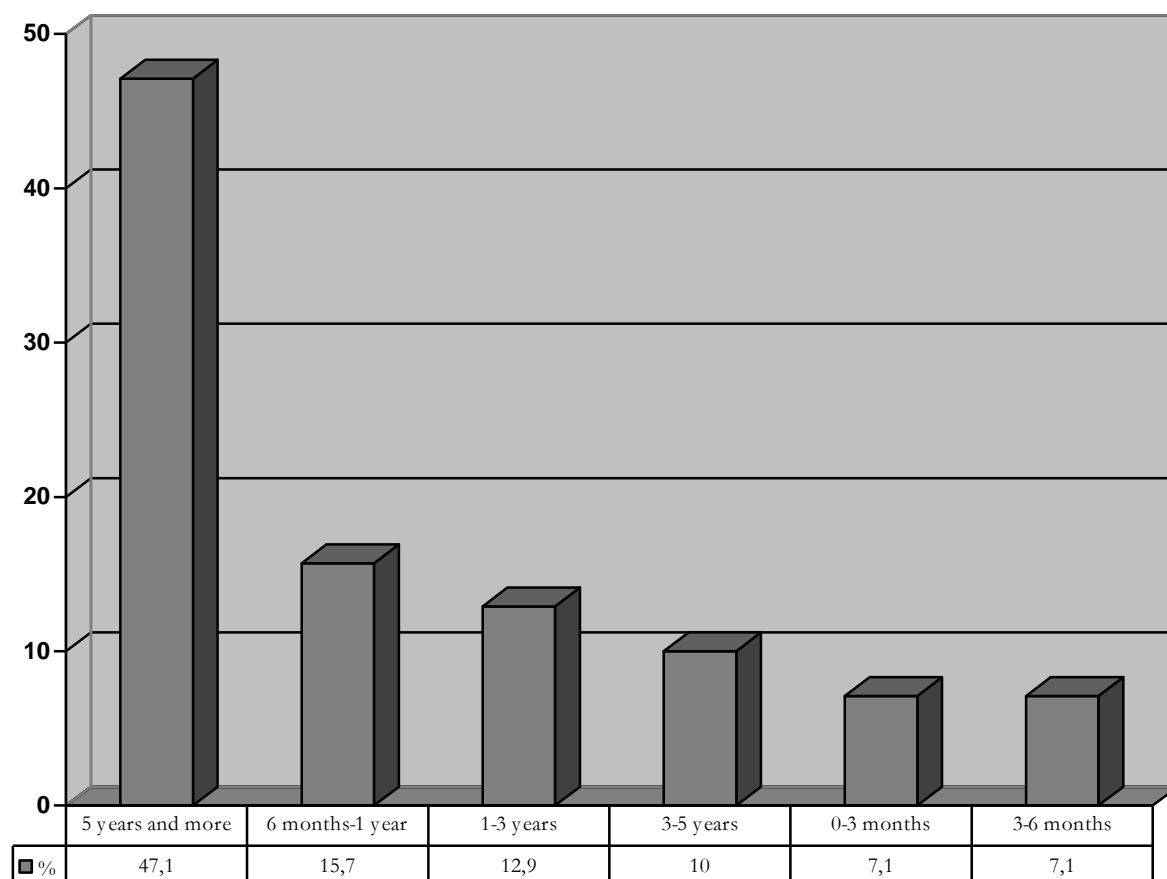
3.2 Number of Sexual Partners



It turned out that during the last 3 months the majority of the respondents (65.7%) had sexual contacts with 1-5 male partners. 18.6% of the respondents had not had male sexual partner during this period of time. A small percentage of the interviewed MSM (8.6%) lead active sexual life with male partners. During the last three months they had sexual contacts with 10-20 male partners.

3.3 Duration of homosexual relations

To the question: “For how long do you have already sexual contacts with men?” – we received the following answers:



3.4 Involvement in sex-business

The survey revealed that a small number of respondents (11.4% - 8 persons) establishes sexual contacts with men in exchange of material remuneration – mainly in exchange of money. However respondents have other interests along with the money – getting living place and making career (these responses were given in single cases). They establish these kinds of contacts approximately 2-3 times a month. Only one respondent reported doing this everyday. These respondents (except one) have other sources of income. The amount of money earned from this occupation differs, e.g. 20-50 GEL, less than 10 GEL; one respondent reported getting more than 100 GEL, etc. So differs also the average monthly income from this occupation, starting from 50 GEL to 200 GEL.

Only one respondent identified himself as involved in commercial sex business (although 8 respondents reported establishing sexual contacts in exchange of material remuneration). He has, on average, 2 clients per day. He likes this occupation and does not want to do anything else.

8 respondents did not specify whether they get any material remuneration for having sexual contacts with men.

The rest of the respondents (77.2%) report not taking material remuneration in exchange of sexual services.

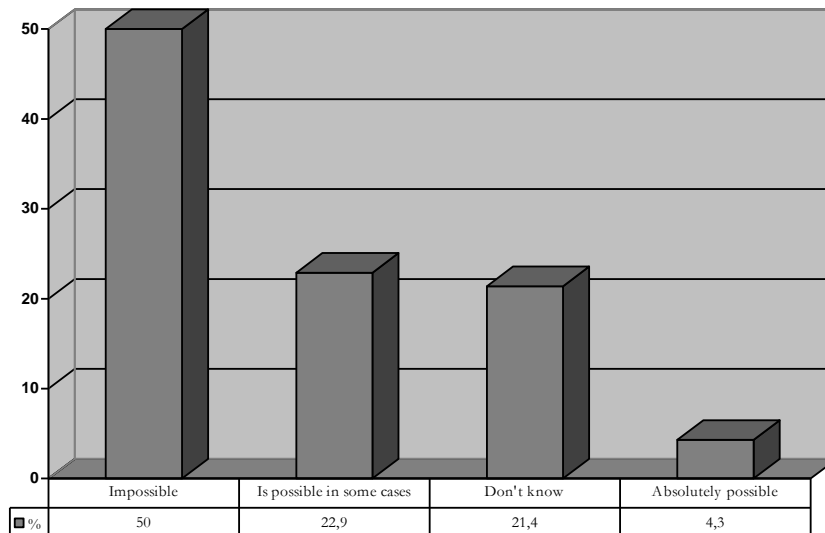
In these two cases (those MSM, who don't get material remuneration and those, who don't want to talk about this issue) the respondents establish sexual contacts with men with different frequency. Mostly this is several times a week, but there are also quite a few cases when respondents do this once in 3 months or even less.

4 . H I V / A I D S

98.6% of the respondents (the whole cohort but one person) has heard of HIV/AIDS. However, 42.9% of them have never heard of HIV infection.

4.1 Treatment of AIDS

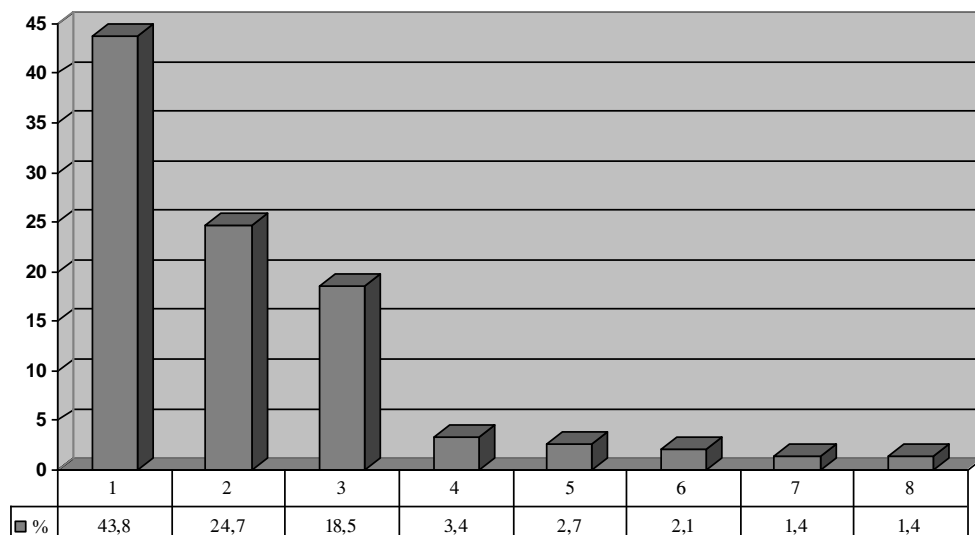
To the question: “ Is it possible to cure AIDS?” the following answers were given:



Some of the respondents think that it is possible to cure AIDS with medications (20%) or blood transfusion (8.6%).

4.2 Ways of HIV transmission and prevention

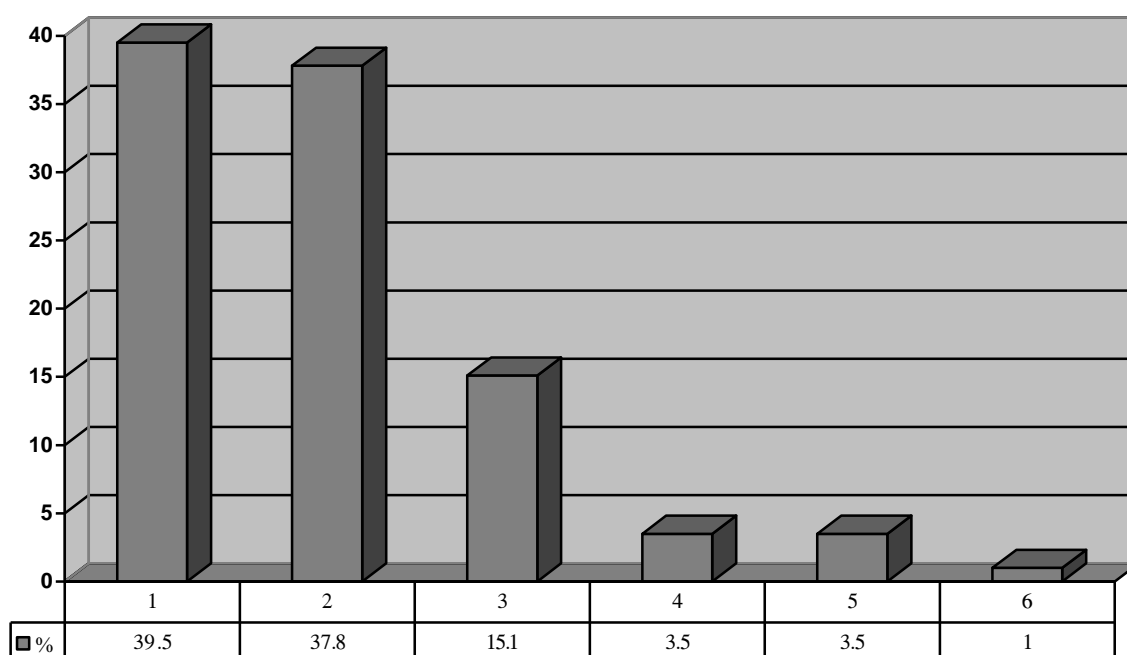
To the question: “ How does AIDS transmit from one person to another?” answers were the following:



1. Through sexual contact; 2. Through used syringe; 3. Through blood transfusion; 4. Through saliva; 5. From mother to fetus; 6. Through using things of personal hygiene; 7. Through touching; 8. Through kissing.

Note: In the chart are presented responses that have frequency more than 1%.

Respondents think that they might be infected with HIV/AIDS if:



1. *If I don't use condom during sexual contact;*
2. *If I use somebody else's syringe for injecting drugs;*
3. *If I use condom at every sexual contact, but I have many different sexual partners;*
4. *If I don't use condom with faithful partner;*
5. *If I will be at a public place together with a HIV infected person;*
6. *If I share things of personal hygiene (e.g. razor).*

Respondents' opinion on how can one avoid AIDS are based on the responses above, namely they think that they would be protected from HIV/AIDS, if they: 1) use condom at every sexual contact – 33.5%; 2) use individual medical instruments – 28.1%; 3) have only one faithful partner (i.e. respondent, as well as his partner do not establish occasional sexual contacts) – 22.2%; 4) will be absolutely isolated from HIV infected persons – 15.7%.

The vast majority of the respondents (68.1%) think that without a condom none of the forms of sexual intercourse (oral, anal, vaginal) is safe in terms of risk of being infected. 13.9% think that oral sexual intercourse is the most safe form. 11.1% does not know during which form of sexual intercourse one is protected from HIV/AIDS. 4.2% believes that unprotected anal intercourse is safe and 2.8% - that this is vaginal intercourse.

4.3 HIV/AIDS diagnostics and treatment

The vast majority of the respondents (75.6%) knows that HIV/AIDS is diagnosed with a blood test. However, 10.3% knows nothing about testing and 14.1 thinks that HIV can be diagnosed with a smear test.

81.6% of the survey participants report knowing where to go for HIV testing. These places are:

- Tanadgoma Center – 45.9%
- Healthy Cabinet – 17.3%
- AIDS Center – 8.2%
- Hospital of Infectious Diseases – 3.1%
- STI Institute – 2%

- Institute of Blood Transfusion – 1%
- STI dispensary – 1%
- “Lechkombinat” – 1%
- Hospital No 9 – 1%
- Center of Diagnostics – 1%

34.3% of the interviewed have made a HIV test with their own initiative. 31.4% of these did refer for their test results.

Reasons for not making HIV test

62.9% of the participants did not make HIV test due to the following reasons: 1) Don't need it – they know they are healthy – 28.6%; 2) Have never thought about testing – 18.6%; 3) Don't know where to get tested – 11.4%. Some other reasons were also named, such as being afraid of the positive result, distrust of doctors, high costs of testing, not wanting someone to know their test results. Yet these answers were given by very few participants.

If the respondents were told that they are HIV positive, majority of them would tell this to their permanent partner, family members and friends/relatives. 12.3 of respondents would not tell anyone.

4.4 Attitude towards persons with HIV/AIDS

30% of the respondents know personally someone who is HIV infected. The majority of the interviewed (77.1%) says that it is possible that one cannot tell by appearance that a person is HIV infected. 12.9% think this is impossible and 8.6% does not know whether this is possible or not.

Respondents attitude towards persons with HIV/AIDS is not negative and they don't avoid contacts with them. For 81.4% it is not a problem to have relations with a HIV infected person (friendship, neighbourhood, collaboration, etc.). 60% of the respondents think that a HIV infected person should continue leading active social life (work, studies, etc.).

4.5 HIV infected respondents

All respondents were tested on HIV during the survey. 3 out of 70 respondents turned out to be HIV infected.

These respondents have sexual intercourse with men more often than with women. 2 out of these 3 persons establish sexual contacts with men several times a week, the third one – several times a year. As it was mentioned, their sexual contacts with women are not that frequent, but during the last three months they had had sexual contacts with both male and female occasional and permanent partners.

As for their sexual behavior, it turned out that one respondent establishes oral active and vaginal sexual intercourses; the second one – oral active and passive and anal active and passive; the third one – only anal (active and passive).

2 out of these 3 respondents establishes sexual contacts with men in exchange of material remuneration. Still, none of them admits involvement in the sex business.

All of the three participants have heard of AIDS and only two of them – of HIV.

HIV positive respondents have the following information about HIV/AIDS: one of them believes that it is absolutely possible to cure AIDS, the other two think that this is impossible. All of them

know that AIDS could be transmitted during sexual contact. They also listed other ways of HIV transmission: sharing syringe when injecting drugs, sharing items of personal hygiene (e.g. razor), blood transfusion and mother-to-child transmission.

Out of these 3 persons only one had made HIV testing before the survey (when all the respondents were tested). He was aware of his HIV status. The other two respondents had never made HIV testing, because they were sure that they are healthy.

All of these 3 respondents use condom, but two of them – not always, because condom creates discomfort during sexual intercourse.

HIV infected respondents always use condom with occasional male partners, but not always – with permanent male partners. They are sure that condom always or in the most of cases protects them from different infections.

All of these respondents report that they know how to use condom.

All of them have heard of different Sexually Transmitted Infections, but only two of them know STI symptoms.

As they declare, during the last year none of them had had STI symptoms (however, one of them knows nothing about those symptoms). Two out of them had made STI testing several years ago and they referred for their test results. The third respondent had not made STI testing, because he's sure that he's healthy (contradicts the biomarker data).

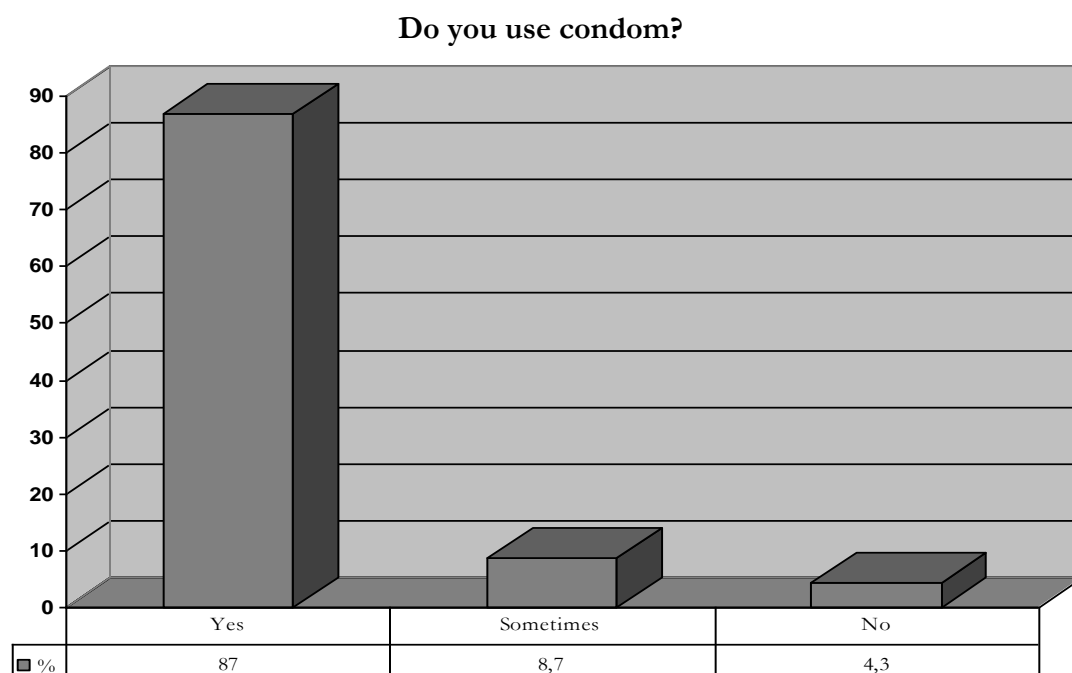
Only one of the HIV positive respondents has been taking non-injecting drugs once a week during the last three months.

These respondents receive information about STIs and HIV from TV, journals and magazines and special booklets. After receiving information all of them changed sexual behavior, namely: used condom regularly or more often than earlier. One of them referred to a doctor for consultation. Besides, he regularly makes HIV test.

The marital status of HIV positive respondents is the following: one of them is divorced, another – single and the third is cohabitating with a permanent male partner. Only one of them has a child.

5 . C O N D O M U S E

Big number of the interviewed uses condom regularly during sexual contacts. See the chart below:



Some of the respondents (11.4%) do not use condom, because they feel discomfort (this factor was mentioned also by some of those respondents, who use condom regularly). The second factor of not using condom is that respondents were sure that their partners are healthy (5.7%). The next factor is not having condom on hands and being lazy to go and buy it (4.3%).

Those respondents who seldom or never use condom are well aware of the risks of unprotected sexual contacts, as STIs and HIV/AIDS are transmitted through such contacts. Still they don't use condom.

52.9% of the interviewed always uses condom with occasional male partners and 27.1% - with permanent male partners. As for condom use with female partners, 31.4% do so always and 24.3% - often.

The majority of the respondents (54.3%) always agrees on condom use with the partner before the sexual contact; 20% never does so and the rest 24.3% - agrees upon that sometimes.

The survey participants think that in terms of transmission of infections oral sexual intercourse is the safest compared to the other kinds of sexual intercourses (anal, vaginal).

When asked: "In your opinion, how effective is condom in protecting you from different infections, if used constantly?" respondents' answers split to equal percentages. 50% thinks that condom will always protect them from different STIs; for the other 50% the answer is "often". This indicates high awareness of MSM on condoms and their function.

The vast majority of the respondents (91.4%) reports knowing how to use condom. Only 6 respondents (8.6%) confessed that they don't know how to use it. However, after being asked to demonstrate their knowledge, a lot of respondents broke rules of condom use. The most widespread mistakes were the following: out of 61 respondents (those who agreed to make demonstration) only

one checked the expiration date of condom; 4 respondents did everything wrong; none of the respondents followed all the rules of condom use. For the details see Appendix 2.

During the interviewing process it turned out that 60% of respondents did not have condoms with them. 12.9% had 1 condom on hands. Others had mostly 3-6 condoms.

Respondents get condoms mainly in the pharmacies (62.2%), the next place for obtaining condoms is "Tanadgoma" Center (17.8%).

6 . SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (S T I s)

6.1 STI knowledge

95.7% of the interviewed have heard about different Sexually Transmitted Infections, the rest (3 respondents) have never heard of them.

It is worth noticing that those respondents who report “never” or “sometimes” use of condom, have heard mostly of 4 kinds of STIs: syphilis, gonorrhea, AIDS and yeast infection.

It is important that those MSM, who don't use condom during sexual intercourse, have never heard of AIDS.

Compared to them, respondents, who report consistent use of condom have much more information about STIs.

It is possible that respondents don't use condoms or use them sometimes due to the lack of knowledge on STIs.

When asked to list all the sexually transmitted infections that they have heard about, the respondents listed the following: 1) syphilis - 26.6%; 2) gonorrhea - 26.1%; 3) AIDS - 15.1%; 4) trichomoniasis - 11.6%; 5) yeast infection - 8%; 6) chlamydia - 5.5%; 7) hepatitis - 3.5%. Only two respondents listed genital herpes and only one - gardnerella.

As for the symptoms of STIs, 11.2% could not name even one symptom. However, the rest are well aware of STI symptoms. They listed the following:

- 1) Genital discharge - 26.1%
- 2) Rash on genitals, skin or mucous membranes - 23.1%
- 3) Burning during urination - 14.9%
- 4) Genital itching - 4.5%
- 5) Weakness - 3.7%
- 6) Redness in the genital area - 3%

Some other symptoms were also mentioned by the respondents, but only once or twice. These are: difficulty during urination, alopecia, chancre, weight loss, sweating, fever, enlargement of glands, anal burning and itching, impotence, diarrhea, immunodeficiency, pain in glands and muscles.

Those respondents who never use condom listed only alopecia and weight loss as STI symptoms. This indicates direct relationship between awareness on STI symptoms and condom use.

6.2 STI symptom in respondents, corresponding testing and treatment

The majority of the respondents (72.9%) reports not having had STI symptoms during the last year. 21.4% says that they had had such symptoms and 5.7% did not answer this question.

The majority had taken tests for STIs during the last year. Some part of these respondents (25.7%) made tests for prophylaxis, others (24.3%) - after discovering STI symptoms. All but one respondents referred for their test results.

It is worth mentioning that those respondents who do not use condom don't make STI tests either. Only one of them had made tests for STIs 14 years ago.

The vast majority out of those respondents who had STI symptoms (29 out of 33 respondents) stopped having sexual intercourses after discovering the symptoms, others started consistent condom use.

40% of the respondents have never made tests for STIs, because they are sure that they are healthy. Some of them have never thought of getting tested. Those respondents who never use condom (only 3 MSM) have also never been tested on STIs. They claim they don't need it because they know they are healthy.

More than a half of the interviewed have referred to a doctor both to the free and paid clinics. However, about 10% out of them did not undergo proper treatment. Others received treatment prescribed by a doctor. Only two of the respondents referred to self-treatment advised by a friend/acquaintance (non-professional).

If the respondents were told that they are infected with STIs, they would tell this in the first place to friends and relatives, then - to family members and in the third place to the permanent partner. 10% of the respondents would not tell anyone about having STIs.

6.3 Respondents infected by syphilis

19 respondents out of the 70 were infected with syphilis. 2 out of these 19 were also HIV infected.

Respondents infected with syphilis establish frequent homo- and heterosexual contacts, yet the homosexual contacts are more frequent. During the last three months they had had sexual contacts with both occasional and permanent partners of both sexes. Out of these several respondents have had sexual contacts also with female and male commercial sex workers.

Only three out of respondents with syphilis establish sexual relations with men in exchange of material remuneration. One out of them identifies himself as involved in the sex business and has 2 clients per working day.

15 out of the 19 respondents with syphilis reports regular condom use; 3 out of them never use condom and one uses it sometimes. Respondents use condom more often with occasional male partners than with permanent ones. With female partners condoms use is even less frequent.

The majority of the respondents with syphilis always agrees on condom use with the partner before sexual contact. They are sure that if they use condom they are always protected from different infections.

All but one respondents claim knowing how to use condom. As for their STI awareness, out of 19 respondents only one has never heard about STIs. 2 respondents have heard of STIs but don't know STI symptoms. The rest (16 respondents) have quite a lot of information about STI symptoms.

12 respondents have not observed STI symptoms during the last year; 6 - have. 12 respondents made testing on STIs (during the last year). All of them referred for their test results and went to a doctor for consultation. All of them received treatment prescribed by a doctor. Only one respondent was prescribed treatment by a friend (non-professional). After discovering STI symptoms their majority stopped having sexual intercourses until the end of the treatment.

The rest 6 respondents did not make STI testing as they know that they are healthy. Correspondingly, they did not receive any treatment.

After receiving information about STIs and HIV/AIDS the majority of these respondents (72.2%) had changed their sexual behavior, namely: started using condom more frequently, got tested on

STIs, started regular testing on STIs. Several respondents referred to the medical facility for consultations.

The majority of the respondents with syphilis is single or divorced. only 3 respondents are married and one is cohabitating with the permanent male partner.

7 . A L C O H O L / D R U G S

The vast majority of the respondents (all but 10%) has quite frequently (several times a week or once a week) taken alcohol during the last 3 months (which increases the probability of the risk behavior).

As for the drugs, respondents seem not to be very much into them. Namely, 78.6% of them has not taken any drugs during the last three months. 17.1% reported having tried drugs (14.2% of them non-injecting drugs), 4.3% did not answer this question. Those respondents who were taking drugs during the last 3 months, reported taking them once a month or less.

8 . V I O L A T I O N O F R I G H T S

One quarter of the interviewed (25.7%) has faced problems because of their sexual orientation. The problems that they face come mainly from strangers, then from neighbours and then - from family members and friends. These problems are both of physical and social nature, still problems of physical violence are less frequent compared to social pressure.

The survey revealed that 7 respondents have faced physical violence because of their sexual orientation (beating; 2 cases of rape). As for the social/psychological problems, they are as follows: mocking; expulsion from the friends' circle; undeserved negative attitude at work and at school/college; firing from work (see table 78).

Out of 18 respondents (who have faced such problems) only 8 report having done something in response, e.g.: leaving the house, counter-blackmailing, justifying oneself, trying to avoid the conflict, trying to make it up and leaving the job. However, respondents still could not protect their rights with these actions.

Another part of the respondents has not even tried to protect their rights because they did not want to reveal publicly their sexual orientation. Also, they say that there is no law to protect rights of homosexuals. Some were scared and did not want to tense the situation even more.

9 . S O U R C E S O F I N F O R M A T I O N

Survey participants get information about HIV/AIDS and STIs from the following sources:

Note: In the last option of responses “Other” the following are meant: doctors, clients, internet, Health Center, medical literature.

58.6% of the respondents changed their sexual behavior after receiving information about HIV/AIDS and STIs, namely: 1) Use condom regularly or more often than earlier (among them those respondents who don't like to use condoms because of discomfort); 2) Got tested on STIs and HIV; 3) Regularly go for testing.

30% of the interviewed did not change their sexual behavior after getting information on STIs and HIV/AIDS.

9.1 Reliable sources of information

The most reliable sources of information for the respondents are: consultation of “Tanadgoma” Center – 32.5%; special booklets – 15.7%; TV – 14.5%; doctor – 10.8% and informal sources of information, such as friends and relatives – 9.6%.

All but 10 respondents know where to get information about HIV/AIDS and STIs in case of necessity. In the first place they name “Tanadgoma” Center, then “Healthy Cabinet” and then different medical facilities (e.g. AIDS Center, STI dispensary, etc.).

9.2 Consultations on HIV/AIDS and STIs

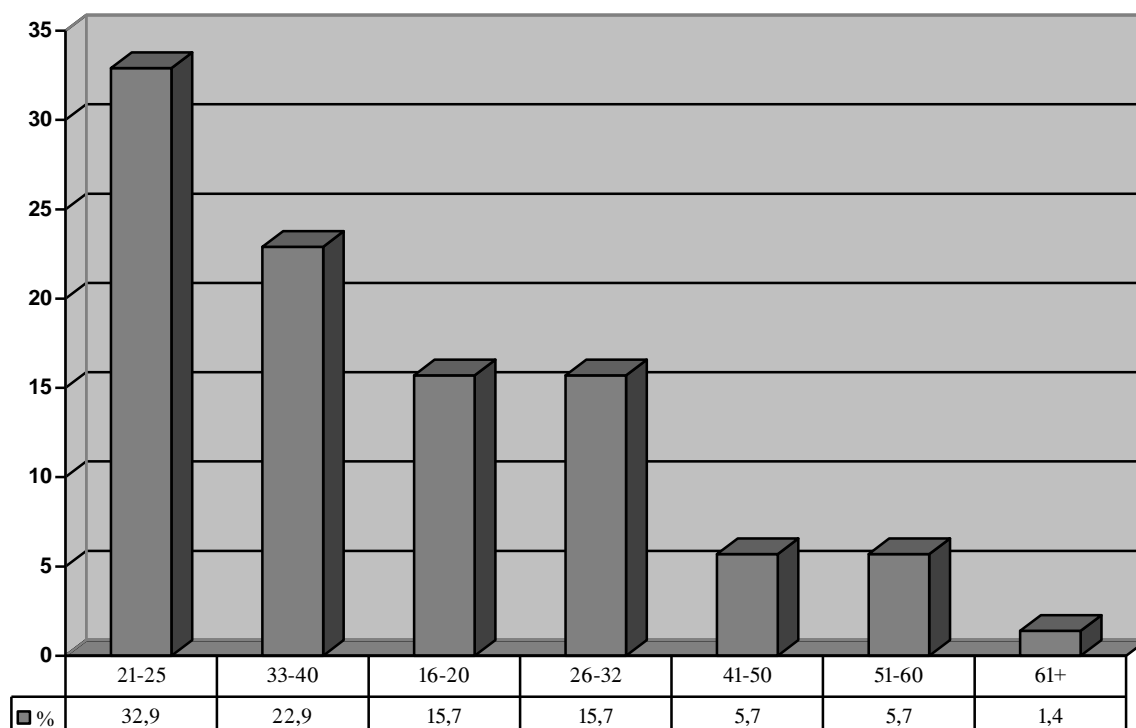
85.7% of the respondents would like to get face to face consultations about HIV/AIDS and STIs (71.4% out of these would like to have these consultations an “Tanadgoma” Center). Some part of the interviewed (48.6%) would like to have consultations only when needed and others (35.7%) – regularly.

10. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age

Interviewed MSM represent different age groups. See the chart below:

Age of the respondents



Occupation

The majority of respondents (43.2%) is unemployed; 28.4% is employed in the private sector; 14.9% works for the governmental sector; 5.4% is self-employed; and 4.1% is a student.

Education

The majority (34.3%) has higher education. In the second place are respondents with secondary, then - secondary special and incomplete higher education. 10% of the respondents has incomplete secondary education.

Marital Status

More than a half of the respondents is single, however, 24.3% is married. Only one respondent cohabitates with the male permanent partner. Out of the 70 respondents 23 have children.

Living place and type of the living place

90% of the participants are from Tbilisi and the rest 10% - from different regions and cities of Georgia (Mtskheta, Kakheti, Gardabani, Lagodekhi, Senaki, Gori).

The vast majority (74.3%) lives in private apartments/houses, others – in rented apartments or in apartments of friends. Only one respondent does not have constant living place.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the survey we can conclude that:

- Despite the fact that big part of the respondents is aware of STIs/HIV/AIDS and of the risk behaviors related to these diseases (has heard of, knows symptoms, ways of transmission, etc.), unprotected sexual relations are very widespread among them;
- The majority of the respondents has insufficient information about STIs, HIV/AIDS and related issues. This contributes to the risks of getting infected and spreading infections;
- Big part of the respondents does not use information that it has about STIs/HIV/AIDS, which is reflected in their risk behavior and health status;
- Indicator of prophylactic actions (frequency of getting tested on STIs/HIV/AIDS) is low in the surveyed population;
- Based on the fact that bisexual relations are quite frequent among interviewed Men who have Sex with Men, the risk of STIs/HIV/AIDS transmission is high not only within this risk group, but also among general population.

Reccomendations

It is desirable to conduct the following activities targeted to Men who have Sex with Men:

- *Carry out a consultation and training cycle on the issue of necessity of using condom with the partners of both sexes;*
- *To provide MSM with the information about HIV/ AIDS transmission, diagnostics and treatment;*
- *To especially emphasize STI symptoms and necessity of regular testing on STIs.*

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire N^o

Date: _____

Interviewer: _____

Respondent's ID Code _____

In the frames of one of the projects Tanadgoma Center is implementing sociological survey on prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs among men having sex with men. The survey is anonymous. Your name will not be mentioned on the questionnaire. We will ask you some questions about you private life. If you don't want to answer some of the questions, you are free to do so. However, your frank responses will help us better understand your approaches and behavior related to sexual relations, HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections.

A. Number and Types of Sexual Partners

A1. Do you have homosexual relations?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No (*Interview is stopped*)

A2. What type of sexual contacts do you have and how often?

	Homosexual contacts (with a male)	Heterosexual contacts (with a female)
Several times a week		
Once a week		
Several times a month		
Once a month		
Several times a year		
Once a year		
Never		

A3. With what kind of sexual partners did you have contacts during the last 3 months? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Male permanent partner
2. Male occasional partner
3. Male commercial sex worker (who has sexual contacts in exchange of money)
4. Female commercial sex worker (prostitute)
5. Female occasional partner
6. Female permanent partner
7. Other (*Specify*) _____
8. Difficult to answer
9. Don't want to answer
10. Had no sexual contacts during the last 3 months (*Go to A6*)

A4. Approximately with how many male partners did you have sexual contacts during the last 3 months? (*Specify the number*)

1. 0
2. 1-5

3. 5-10
4. 10-15
5. 15-20
6. 20 and more
7. Don't know
8. No answer

A5. Approximately with how many female partners did you have sexual contacts during the last 3 months? (*Specify the number*)

9. 0
10. 1-5
11. 5-10
12. 10-15
13. 15-20
14. 20 and more
15. Don't know
16. No answer

A6. What kind of sexual contacts do you have?

(*Read. Multiple answer possible.*)

If needed, the interviewer should explain to the respondent the meaning of different kinds of sexual contact

1. Oral – active
2. Oral – passive
3. Anal – active
4. Anal – passive
5. Vaginal
6. Other (*Specify*) _____

A7. For how long do you have already sexual contacts with men?

1. 0-3 months
2. 3-6 months
3. 6 months – 1 year
4. 1-3 years
5. 3-5 years
6. 5 years and more
7. Don't know/Difficult to answer

B. Sexual Life Record

B1. Involvement in the sex-business

B1.1. Do you establish sexual contacts with men in exchange of material remuneration?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to B2.1.*)
3. Don't want to answer (*Go to B2.1.*)

B1.2. Approximately how often do you establish sexual contacts with men in exchange of remuneration?

1. Everyday
2. Several times a week
3. Once a week
4. 2-3 times a month
5. Once a month
6. Once in three months or less
7. Difficult to answer

B1. 3. Please specify, what kind of material remuneration do you usually get for your service?
(*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Money
2. Food
3. Apartment/living place
4. Other (*Specify*) _____

Interviewer: if the respondent does not take money for his service, go to B.1.7.

B1.4. How much money do you get for your services? (*Read the listed responses*)

1. Less than 10 Lari
2. 10-20 Lari
3. 20-50 Lari
4. 50 – 100 Lari
5. More than 100 Lari
6. Other _____ (*Specify*)
7. Don't want to answer

B1.5. What is your monthly income from this occupation?

1. Up to 50 Lari
2. 50-100 Lari
3. 100-200 Lari
4. 200-300 Lari
5. 300-500 Lari
6. 500-1000 Lari
7. 1000 and more
8. Other
9. Don't want to answer

B1.6. Do you have any other source of income besides this business (commercial sex)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

B1.7. Do you consider yourself as involved in the sex-business?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to B2.1.*)

B1.7.1. If yes, about how many clients do you have per one working day?
----- (*Specify the number*)

B1.7.2. What is the reason of your involvement in the sex-business?

- 1) Earning money
- 2) I like my occupation and don't want to do anything else
- 3) I cannot do anything else
- 4) Other -----

!!! Interviewer: Read the following two questions only in case if the respondent does not have sexual contacts in exchange of material remuneration.

B2.1. Approximately how often do you have sexual contacts with men?

- 1) Everyday
- 2) Several times a week
- 3) Once a week
- 4) 2-3 times a month
- 5) Once a month
- 6) Once in three months or less
- 7) Difficult to answer (*Go to C1.*)

B2.2. Approximately how many partners do you have during the period specified above?

----- (*Specify the number*)

C . H I V / A I D S

C1. Have you heard anything about AIDS?

1. Yes
2. No

Interviewer: If the respondent has not heard of AIDS, explain to him, what it is.

C2. Have you heard anything about HIV infection?

1. Yes
2. No

Interviewer: If the respondent has not heard of HIV, please explain to him that HIV is a virus that causes AIDS.

Interviewer: If the answers to C1 and C2 are negative, go to D1

C3. In your opinion, is it possible to cure AIDS?

1. Impossible (*Go to C5*)
2. Is possible in some cases
3. Absolutely possible
4. Don't know/difficult to answer (*Go to C5*)

C4. What are the ways of curing AIDS? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Medications
2. Blood transfusion
3. Don't know
4. Other (*Specify*)

C5. How does AIDS transmit from one person to another? (**Interviewer: do not read the list; circle the corresponding answers**)

1. Through sexual contact
2. Through blood transfusion
3. Through used syringe when injecting drugs
4. Through saliva
5. Through sneezing/coughing
6. Through touching
7. Through sharing utensils
8. Through sharing clothes
9. From mother to fetus
10. Don't know / Difficult to answer
11. Other (*Specify*)

C6. How can AIDS be diagnosed?

1. With a blood test
2. With a smear test taken from sexual organs
3. Other (*Specify*)
4. Don't know

C7. Do you know any person who has been infected, ill with, or has died of AIDS?

1. Yes
2. No

3. Difficult to answer
4. Don't want to answer

C8. Do you know a place in Tbilisi where you can get tested on HIV/AIDS? (Please name concrete facility and its location)

Interviewer: Try to get as many answers as possible

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C9. Out of the behavior patterns listed below, where is the risk of getting infected with HIV/AIDS? (*Multiple answer possible*)

Interviewer: Please explain to the respondent the meaning of permanent and faithful partner.

A partner is faithful, if he/she does not have sexual relations with anyone except you.

A partner is permanent, when you have regular sexual contacts with him/her, but you still may have other sexual partners.

1. If I don't use condom during sexual contact
2. If I use condom at every sexual contact, but I have many different sexual partners
3. If I have only one faithful sexual partner
4. If I use somebody else's syringe for injecting drugs
5. If I will be at a public place together with a HIV infected person
6. Don't know
7. Other (*Specify*) _____

C10. In your opinion, how can a person avoid AIDS? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Using condom at every sexual contact
2. Having only one faithful partner
3. By absolute isolation from HIV positive persons
4. Using individual syringes, needles and other medical instruments
5. Don't know
6. Other (*Specify*) _____

C11. If you don't use condom, when would you be protected from HIV/AIDS? (*Only one answer*)

1. During oral sexual contact
2. During anal sexual contact
3. During vaginal sexual contact
4. In none of the cases
5. Don't know/difficult to answer
6. Other (*Specify*) -----

C12. Have you ever taken HIV test?

1. Yes (*Go to C14*)
2. No
3. Don't want to answer (*Go to C18*)

C13. If no, why? (*Interviewer: multiple answer possible; then go to C18*)

1. Don't know where to get tested
2. Don't need it – I know I am healthy
3. Have never thought about testing
4. Afraid of the result, I prefer not to know
5. It is very expensive
6. Feel shy before the personnel
7. Don't want to meet some acquaintances when I go for testing
8. Don't want someone to know my test results (even medical personnel)
1. Don't trust doctors
2. Difficult to answer
3. Other (*Specify*) -----

C14. When did you take the last HIV test?

1. A year ago
2. During the last 6 months
3. During the last 3 months
4. During the last month
5. Don't remember
6. Other -----
7. No answer

C15. Was it your initiative to take the HIV/AIDS test or you were asked to?

1. My initiative (*Go to C17*)
2. I was asked to
3. No answer (*Go to C17*)

C16. Who asked you to take HIV test? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Sexual partner
2. Family member
3. Friend
4. At my job
5. Other (*Specify*) -----
6. Don't want to answer

C17. Don't tell me the test result, but do you know it?

1. Yes
2. No

3. No answer

C18. If you were told that you are HIV positive, whom would you tell about this? *(Multiple answer possible)*

1. Nobody
2. Client
3. Permanent client
4. Family members
5. Friends/relatives
6. Permanent partner
7. Other (*Specify*) _____
8. No answer

C19. In your opinion, is it possible that you cannot tell by appearance that a person is HIV infected?

1. It is possible
2. Impossible
3. Don't know/Difficult to answer
4. Other _____

C20. In your opinion, should a HIV infected person lead active social life (work, studies, sports, etc.)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/Difficult to answer

C21. Would you personally wish to have relations with a HIV infected person? (friendship, neighbourhood, collaboration, etc.)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/Difficult to answer

D. Condom Use

D1. Do you use condom?

- 1) Yes (*Go to D3*)
- 2) No
- 3) No answer (*Go to D9*)

D2. What is the reason for not using condom? (*Multiple answer possible?*)

Interviewer: After this question go to D9

1. I forget
2. Partner's refusal
3. I feel discomfort and less pleasure
4. I trust partner that he is healthy
5. I don't have it with and I'm lazy to go and buy
6. I am ashamed to buy condom
7. I cannot get condom that I need (e.g. anal condom)
8. It is very expensive
9. It makes no sense to use it – it tears very often
10. I am confused to propose using condom to my partner
11. Other (*Specify*) _____

D3. During what kind of sexual contact do you use condom? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Vaginal
2. Oral
3. Anal
4. Always
5. Other (*Specify*) _____

D4. How often do you use condom during sexual contact with occasional (not permanent) male partner?

1. Always
2. Often
3. Seldom
4. Never use
5. Other (*Specify*) _____

D5. How often do you use condom during sexual contact with permanent male partner?

(Interviewer: Remind the respondent what "permanent partner" means)

6. Always
7. Often
8. Seldom
9. Never use
5. Other (*Specify*) _____

D6. How often do you use condom when you have sexual contact with female partner?

10. Always
11. Often
12. Seldom
13. Never use
5. Don't have sexual contacts with women
6. Other (*Specify*) _____

D7. Do you agree on condom use with you partner before the sexual contact?

1. Yes, always
2. Yes, mostly
3. Seldom
4. Never
5. Difficult to answer
6. Other (*Specify*) _____

D8. Whose initiative it is mostly to use a condom during the sexual contact?

1. My own initiative
2. Partner's initiative
3. Mutual decision
4. Other (*Specify*) _____

D9. In your opinion, how effective is condom in protecting you from different infections, if used constantly?

1. It will protect me in any case
2. It will protect me in most cases
3. It will protect me in some cases
4. It will not protect me
5. Don't know / Difficult to answer

D10. Where do you usually get condoms? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Pharmacy
2. Shop
3. Market
4. Tanadgoma Center
5. Friends
6. Clients
7. Other
8. Don't know

D11. How many condoms do you have with you at the moment? (*Please indicate the exact number*)

_____ *Number*

D12. Do you know how to use a condom?

1. Yes (*Ask the respondent to demonstrate his knowledge after completing the questionnaire; indicate the results in the questionnaire appendix*)
2. No

E. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

E1. Have you heard about sexually transmitted infections (venereal diseases)?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to F1*)
3. Difficult to answer (*Go to F1*)

E2. If yes, please list all the sexually transmitted infections (venereal diseases) that you have heard about.

!! (Interviewer: Do not read the list, mark corresponding answers)

- 1) Syphilis
- 2) Gonorrhea ("Tripper")
- 3) Trichomoniasis
- 4) Chlamidiosis
- 5) Yeast infection
- 6) Herpes
- 7) HIV/AIDS
- 8) Other -----

E3. Please describe signs (symptoms) of sexually transmitted infections.

!! (Interviewer: Do not read the list, mark corresponding answers. Try to trigger as many responses as possible.)

- 1) Genital discharge
- 2) Rash on genitals, skin or mucous membranes
- 3) Redness in the genital area
- 4) Burning during urination
- 5) Genital itching
- 6) Other -----

E4. Have you observed symptoms of sexually transmitted infections during the last year?

1. Yes
2. No
3. No answer (Go to E10)

E5. Have you ever taken tests for STIs?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to E2)
3. No answer (Go to E9)

E6. If yes, when did you take the last test on STIs?

1. One year ago
2. During the last six months
3. During the last three months
4. During the last months
5. Don't remember
6. Other -----
7. No answer

E7. Why did you go for testing? (Multiple answer possible)

1. For prophylaxis
2. After discovering symptoms
3. Sexual partner had an STI
4. I was asked to
5. Other (*Specify*) -----

E8. I don't want to know about the test results but do you know them?

1. Yes

2. No
3. No answer

E9. If you did not make the test, what is the reason for that? *(Multiple answer possible)*

1. Don't know where to get tested
2. Don't need it – I know I am healthy
3. Have never thought about testing
4. Afraid of the result, I prefer not to know
5. It is very expensive
6. Feel shy before the personnel
7. Don't want to meet some acquaintances when I go for testing
8. Don't want someone to know my test results (even medical personnel)
9. Don't trust doctors
10. Other (*Specify*) _____

E10. Have you ever referred to a doctor?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to E12*)
3. No answer (*Go to E12*)

E11. Where did you refer to a doctor? *(Interviewer: Multiple answer possible)*

1. Free of charge clinic/policlinic/hospital
2. Paid clinic/policlinic/hospital
3. Private doctor
4. Pharmacy
5. Other (Specify concrete places) _____
6. Difficult to answer
7. Don't want to answer

E12. Have you ever received treatment for STIs?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to E14*)
3. No answer (*Go to E14*)

E13. If yes, who prescribed this treatment?

1. Doctor
2. Pharmacist
3. Friend / Acquaintance (non-professional)
3. I did it on my own initiative
4. Other (*Specify*) _____

E14. If no, why? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Don't know where to go for treatment
2. I don't need it
3. Have never thought about treatment
4. I am afraid
5. It is very expensive
6. Feel shy before the personnel
7. Don't want to meet some acquaintances when I go for treatment
8. Don't want anyone to know about my disease (even medical personnel)
9. Don't trust doctors
10. Other (*Specify*) _____

E15. Say, you find out that you have an STI, whom would you tell about this?
(*Interviewer: Multiple answer possible*)

1. Nobody
2. Client
3. Permanent client
4. Family members
5. Friends/relatives
6. Other (*Specify*) _____
7. No answer

Interviewer: Ask the following two questions only if the respondent has had STI symptoms.

E16. Did you stop having sexual intercourses when you had STI symptoms?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

E17. If no, how often did you use condom during sexual contacts?

1. Always
2. Often
3. Sometimes
4. Very seldom
5. Never
6. Don't want to answer

E18. If you don't use condom, in which case are you protected from STIs? (*Mark only one answer*)

1. During oral intercourse

2. During anal intercourse
3. During vaginal intercourse
4. In none of the cases
5. Don't know/Difficult to answer

F. Alcohol/Drugs

F1. How often did you drink alcohol (including beer and light alcohol drinks) during the last three months?

1. Everyday
2. Several times a week
3. Once a week
4. 2-3 times a month
5. Once a month or less
6. Difficult to answer

F2. Have you tried any drug during the last three months?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to G1*)
3. Don't want to answer (*Go to G1*)

F3. If yes, what kind of drug? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Injecting (in the vein or muscle)
2. Non-injecting (smoking, drinking, inhaling)
3. Other -----
4. Don't want to answer

F4. If yes, how often did you take drugs during the last three months?

1. Everyday
2. Several times a week
3. Once a week
4. 2-3 times a month
5. Once a month or less
6. Difficult to answer

G. Violation of Rights

G1. Have you ever faced problems because of your sexual orientation?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to H1*)
3. No answer (*Go to H1*)

G2. If yes, from whom? (*Multilpe answer possible*)

1. Family members
2. Friends
3. Relatives
4. Neighbours
5. Colleagues
6. Strangers
7. Other (*Specify*) _____

G3. Please indicate, what kind of problems did you face because of your sexual orientation:

- **Physical violence:** (*Multilpe answer possible*)
 - 1.1. Beating
 - 1.2. Rape
 - 1.3. Other (*Specify*) _____
- **Social/psychological problems** (*Multilpe answer possible*)
 - 2.1. Firing from work
 - 2.2. Expulsion from the friends' circle
 - 2.3. Mocking
 - 2.4. Undeserved negative attitude at work
 - 2.5. Undeserved negative attitude at school/college
 - 2.6. Other _____

2.7. Don't want to answer

G4. Did you do anything in response?

1. Yes (*Specify*) _____ (*Go to H1*)
2. No
3. Don't want to answer (*Go to H1*)

G5. If no, why? (*Multilpe answer possible*)

1. I was scared
2. Did not want to tense the situation even more
3. Did not want to reveal publicly my sexual proentation
4. There is no law to protect our rights
5. Other (*Specify*) _____

H. Sources of Information

H1. Where have you received information on HIV/AIDS and STIs from?

1. TV
2. Radio
3. Newspapers, magazines

4. Special booklets
5. Friends, relatives
6. Clients
7. Consultations of Tanadgoma Center
8. Don't know / Difficult to answer
9. Never received information
10. Other (*Specify*) _____

H2. Did your behavior change after receiving information?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to H5*)

H3. How did your behavior change? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. Use condom more often than earlier
2. Use condom regularly
3. Got tested on STIs
4. Got tested on HIV
5. Regularly go for testing
6. Referred to medical facility for consultation
7. Underwent treatment
8. Other (*Specify*) _____

H4. Which source of information is the most reliable for you? (*Multiple answer possible*)

1. TV
2. Radio
3. Newspapers, magazines
4. Special booklets
5. Friends, relatives
6. Clients
7. Consultations of Tanadgoma Center
8. Don't know / Difficult to answer
10. Other (*Specify*) _____

H5. In case of necessity do you know where is it possible to get information about HIV/AIDS and STIs?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to H7*)

H6. If yes, please name particular places. (*Interviewer: Do not read, mark corresponding answers from the list*)

1. Tanadgoma Center
2. AIDS Center
3. Healthy Cabinet
4. Other medical facility
5. Other (*Specify*) _____

H7. Would you like to get face to face consultations on these issues?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to II*)
3. Don't know (*Go to II*)

H8. If yes, where? (*Mark only one answer*) _____

1. At Tanadgoma Center
2. At the Healthy Cabinet

3. At other medical facility
4. At own living place
5. At working place
6. In the street
7. Other -----

H9. How often would you like to get consultations?

1. Once
2. Regularly
3. Only when needed
4. Other -----

I. Demographic Characteristics

I1. Age

1. 16-20
2. 21-25
3. 26-32
4. 32-40
5. 41-50
6. 51-60
7. 61 +

I2. Occupation (*Multiple answer*)

- 1.Private/commercial sector
- 2.Governmental/budgetary sector
- 3.NGO
- 4.Student
- 5.Retiree
- 6.Self-employed
- 7.Unemployed
8. Other (*specify*) -----
9. Don't want to answer

I3. Education

1. Incomplete secondary (9 grades)
2. Secondary (11 grades at school)
3. Secondary special (technical school)
4. Incomplete higher
5. Higher
6. Postgraduate studies or academic degree
7. Other (*specify*) -----
8. Don't want to answer

I4. Marital Status

1. Married
2. Divorced
3. Single
4. Widow
5. Cohabitation with permanent female partner

6. Cohabitation with permanent male partner

7. Other _____

I5. Do you have children?

1. Yes

2. No

3. Don't want to answer

I6. Where do you live at the moment?

1. Tbilisi

2. Other (*specify*) _____

3. Don't want to answer

I7. Type of your living place

1. Private apartment

2. Private house

3. Apartment of a friend/relative

4. Rented apartment

5. Residence hall

6. Don't have a constant living place

7. Homeless

8. Other (*specify*) _____

Questionnaire Appendix

- 1) Checked the expiration date of condom
- 2) Opened the package carefully with hands, not to damage the condom
- 3) Squeezed the tip of the condom to eliminate air bubbles inside
- 4) Properly placed the rolled condom on the erect penis with one hand
- 5) Unrolled the condom fully holding the tip with another hand
- 6) Took off the condom from the still erect penis
- 7) While taking the condom off holded the base of the condom
- 8) Tied the used condom in a bungle or wrapped it and throwed it away

APPENDIX 2: RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE APPENDIX

Table 1. Data of 62 respondents

	შედეგად	%
Opened the package carefully with hands, not to damage the condom	44	24.4
Tied the used condom in a bungle or wrapped it and throwed it away	33	18.3
While taking the condom off holded the base of the condom	29	16.1
Squeezed the tip of the condom to eliminate air bubbles inside	27	15.0
Properly placed the rolled condom on the erect penis with one hand	20	11.1
Unrolled the condom fully holding the tip with another hand	13	7.2
Mentioned that condom is taken off from the still erect penis	8	4.4
Breaked all rules	4	2.2
Checked the expiration date of condom	1	0.6
Knows nothing about the condom	1	0.6
Total	180	100

APPENDIX 3: RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

A. Numbers and Types of Sexual Partners

A2. What type of sexual contacts do you have and how often?

Table 2. Homosexual contacts

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Several times a week	20	28.6
Several times a month	16	22.9
Once a month	11	15.7
Once a year	10	14.3
Several times a year	7	10.0
Once a week	5	7.1
Had not have any lately	1	1.4
Total	70	100

Table 3. Heterosexual contacts

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Several times a week	24	34.3
Several times a month	17	24.3
Once a week	9	12.9
Never	8	11.4
Several times a year	6	8.6
Once a month	3	4.3
Once a year	3	4.3
Total	70	100

A3. With what kind of sexual partners did you have contacts during the last 3 months?

Table 4. Answers of 70 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Male occasional partner	37	27.0
Female permanent partner	32	23.4
Female occasional partner	29	21.2
Male permanent partner	20	14.6
Female commercial sex worker	12	8.8
Male commercial sex worker	7	5.1
Total	137	100

- A4.** Approximately with how many male partners did you have sexual contacts during the last 3 months?

Table 5.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
1-5	46	65.7
0	13	18.6
5-10	4	5.7
10-15	3	4.3
20 and more	3	4.3
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

- A5.** Approximately with how many female partners did you have sexual contacts during the last 3 months?

Table 6.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
1-5	39	55.7
0	15	21.4
5-10	13	18.6
10-15	1	1.4
15-20	1	1.4
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

A6. What kind of sexual contacts do you have?

Table 7. Answers of 69 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Vaginal	54	30.0
Anal - active	39	21.7
Oral - active	34	18.9
Anal - passive	31	17.2
Oral - passive	22	12.2
Total	180	100.0

A7. For how long do you have already sexual contacts with men?

Table 8.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
5 years and more	33	47.1
6 months – 1 year	11	15.7
1-3 years	9	12.9
3-5 years	7	10.0
0-6 months	10	14.2
Total	70	100

B1. Involvement in the sex-business

B1.1. Do you establish sexual contacts with men in exchange of material remuneration?

Table 9.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
No	54	77.1
Yes	8	11.4
Don't want to answer	8	11.4
Total	70	100

B1.2. Approximately how often do you establish sexual contacts with men in exchange of remuneration?

Table 10.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
2-3 times a month	3	4.3
Once a month	2	2.9
Everyday	1	1.4
Once in three months or less	1	1.4
Difficult to answer	1	1.4
Total	8	11.4

B1.3. Please specify, what kind of material remuneration do you usually get for your service?

Table 11. Answers of 8 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Money	8	11.4
Apartment/living place	1	1.4
For career	1	1.4
Total	10	

B1.4. How much money do you get for your services?

Table 12.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Don't want to answer	3	4.3
20-50 Lari	2	2.9
Less than 10 Lari	1	1.4
10-20 Lari	1	1.4
More than 100 Lari	1	1.4
Total	8	11.4
Missed	62	88.6
Total	70	100

B1.5. What is your monthly income from this occupation?

Table 13.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
50-100 Lari	2	2.9
100-200 Lari	2	2.9
Up to 50 Lari	1	1.4
Don't want to answer	1	1.4
This is not a stable income for me	1	1.4
It depends	1	1.4
Total	8	11.4
Missed	62	88.6
Total	70	100

B1.6. Do you have any other source of income besides this business (commercial sex)?

Table 14.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	7	10
No	1	1.4
Total	8	11.4
Missed	62	88.6
Total	70	100

B1.7. Do you consider yourself as involved in the sex-business?

Table 15.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
No	7	10.0
Yes	1	1.4
Total	8	11.4
Missed	62	88.6
Total	70	100

B1.7.1. If yes, about how many clients do you have per one working day?

Table 16.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
2	1	1.4
Missed	69	98.6
Total	70	100

B1.7.2. What is the reason of your involvement in the sex-business?

Table 17.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
I like my occupation and don't want to do anything else	1	1.4
Missed	69	98.6
Total	70	100

B2.1. (If you do not have sexual contacts in exchange of material remuneration) approximately how often do you have sexual contacts with men?

Table 18.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Several times a week	19	27.1
Once in three months or less	15	21.4
2-3 times a month	11	15.7
Once a month	11	15.7
Everyday	6	8.6
Difficult to answer	4	5.7
Once a week	3	4.3
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

B2.2. Approximately how many partners do you have during the period specified above?

Table 19.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
1	27	38.6
4	9	12.9
2	6	8.6
3	6	8.6
5	4	5.7
Don't remember	4	5.7
6	2	2.9
0	1	1.4
10	1	1.4
20 and more	1	1.4
Total	61	87.1
Missed	9	12.9
Total	70	100

C . H I V / A I D S

C1. Have you heard anything about AIDS?

Table 20.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	69	98.6
No	1	1.4
Total	70	100

C2. Have you heard anything about HIV infection?

Table 21.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	40	57.1
No	30	42.9
Total	70	100

C3. In your opinion, is it possible to cure AIDS?

Table 22.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Impossible	35	50.0
Is possible in some cases	16	22.9
Don't know	15	21.4
Absolutely possible	3	4.3
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

C4. What are the ways of curing AIDS?

Table 23. Answers of 29 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Medications	14	20.0
Don't know	11	15.7
Blood transfusion	6	8.6
It is nor curable	1	1.4
Total	32	45.7

C5. How does AIDS transmit from one person to another?

Table 24. Answers of 69 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Through sexual contact	64	43.8
Through used syringe when injecting drugs	36	24.7
Through blood transfusion	27	18.5
Through saliva	5	3.4
From mother to fetus	4	2.7
Through sharing personal stuff	3	2.1
Through touching	2	1.4
Through kissing	2	1.4
Through sharing utensils	1	0.7
Don't know	1	0.7
Through medical instruments	1	0.7
Total	146	100

C6. How can AIDS be diagnosed?

Table 25. Answers of 69 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
With a blood test	59	75.6
With a smear test taken from sexual organs	11	14.1
Don't know	8	10.3
Total	78	100

C7. Do you know any person who has been infected, ill with, or has died of AIDS?

Table 26.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	21	30.0
No	47	67.1
Total	68	97.1
Missed	2	2.9

Total	70	100
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C8. Do you know a place in Tbilisi where you can get tested on HIV/AIDS? (Please name concrete facility and its location)

Table 27. Answers of 68 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Tanadgoma	45	45.9
Don't know	18	18.4
Healthy Cabinet	17	17.3
AIDS Center	8	8.2
Hospital of Infectious diseases	3	3.1
STI Institute	2	2.0
Institute of blood transfusion	1	1.0
STI dispensary	1	1.0
"Lechkombinat"	1	1.0
Hospital No 9	1	1.0
Testing Center	1	1.0
Total	98	100

C9. Out of the behavior patterns listed below, where is the risk of getting infected with HIV/AIDS?

Table 28. Answers of 69 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
If I don't use condom during sexual contact	68	39.5
If I use somebody else's syringe for injecting drugs	65	37.8
If I use condom at every sexual contact, but I have many different sexual partners	26	15.1
If I have only one faithful sexual partner	6	3.5
If I will be at a public place together with a HIV infected person	6	3.5
With the items of personal hygiene	1	0.6
Total	172	100

C10. In your opinion, how can a person avoid AIDS?

Table 29. Answers of 69 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Using condom at every sexual contact	62	33.5
Using individual medical instruments	52	28.1
Having only one faithful partner	41	22.2
By absolute isolation from HIV positive persons	29	15.7
Don't know	1	0.5
Total	185	100

C11. If you don't use condom, when would you be protected from HIV/AIDS?

Table 30. Answers of 69 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
In none of the cases	49	68.1
During oral sexual contact	10	13.9
Don't know	8	11.1
During anal sexual contact	3	4.2
During vaginal sexual contact	2	2.8
Total	72	100

C12. Have you ever taken HIV test?

Table 31.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	24	34.3
No	44	62.9
Don't want to answer	1	1.4
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

C13. If no, why?

Table 32. Answers of 44 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Don't need it – I know I am healthy	20	28.6
Have never thought about testing	13	18.6
Don't know where to get tested	8	11.4
Afraid of the result	5	7.1
Don't trust doctors	3	4.3
It is very expensive	2	2.9
Don't want someone to know my test results	2	2.9
Total	53	75.7

C14. When did you take the last HIV test?

Table 33.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
During the last 3 months	8	11.4
During the last month	7	10.0
A year ago	4	5.7
During the last 6 months	4	5.7
2 years ago	1	1.4
Total	24	34.3
Missed	46	65.7
Total	70	100

C15. Was it your initiative to take the HIV/AIDS test or you were asked to?

Table 34.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
My initiative	23	32.9
I was asked to	1	1.4
Total	24	34.3

C16. Who asked you to take HIV test?

Table 35.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Friend	1	1.4
Missed	69	98.6
Total	70	100

C17. Don't tell me the test result, but do you know it?

Table 36.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	22	31.4
No	2	2.9
Total	24	34.3

C18. If you were told that you are HIV positive, whom would you tell about this?

Table 37. Answers of 69 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Permanent partner	24	29.6
Family members	19	23.5
Friends/relatives	17	21.0
Nobody	10	12.3
Doctor	6	7.4
I would not hide this from anyone	2	2.5
No answer	1	1.2
From whom I was infected	1	1.2
Don't know	1	1.2
Total	81	100.0

C19. In your opinion, is it possible that you cannot tell by appearance that a person is HIV infected?

Table 38.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
It is possible	54	77.1
Impossible	9	12.9

Don't know	6	8.6
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

C20. In your opinion, should a HIV infected person lead active social life (work, studies, sports, etc.)?

Table 39.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	42	60.0
No	19	27.1
Don't know	8	11.4
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

C21. Would you personally wish to have relations with a HIV infected person? (friendship, neighbourhood, collaboration, etc.)

Table 40.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	57	81.4
No	12	17.1
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

D. Condom Use

D1. Do you use condom?

Table 41.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	60	85.7
Sometimes	6	8.6
No	3	4.3
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

D2. What is the reason for not using condom?

Table 42. Answers of 13 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
I feel discomfort	8	11.4
I trust partner that he is healthy	4	5.7
I don't have it with and I'm lazy to go and buy	3	4.3
I forget	1	1.4
Partner's refusal	1	1.4
I am ashamed to buy condom	1	1.4
It is very expensive	1	1.4
It often tears	1	1.4
Total	20	28.6

D3. During what kind of sexual contact do you use condom?

Table 43. Answers of 67 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Always	33	38.4
Anal	20	23.3
Vaginal	18	20.9
Oral	7	8.1
Sometimes I use it, sometimes - no	5	5.8
I use it with strangers and not with partners I know	2	2.3
Don't want to answer	1	1.2
Total	86	100

D4. How often do you use condom during sexual contact with occasional (not permanent) male partner?

Table 44.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Always	37	52.9
Often	16	22.9
Seldom	7	10.0
Never use	4	5.7
I had not had such contact	4	5.7
I did not use condom only once	1	1.4
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

D5. How often do you use condom during sexual contact with permanent male partner?

Table 45.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Always	19	27.1
Never use	17	24.3
Don't have permanent partner	14	20.0
Seldom	10	14.3
Often	8	11.4
Don't use during oral sex, and always – in other cases	1	1.4
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

D6. How often do you use condom whe you have sexual contact with female partner?

Table 46.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Always	22	31.4
Often	17	24.3
Seldom	10	14.3
Don't have contacts with females	7	10.0
I use it with strangers and not with partners I know	6	8.6
Never use	3	4.3
Don't; have such contacts	2	2.9
Don't use during oral sex	1	1.4
Total	68	97.1
Missed	2	2.9
Total	70	100

D7. Do you agree on condom use with you partner before the sexual contact?

Table 47.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes, always	38	55.1
Never	14	20.3
Yes, mostly	9	13.0
Seldom	8	11.6
Total	69	100
Missed	1	
Total	70	

D8. Whose initiative it is mostly to use a condom during the sexual contact?

Table 48. Answers of 67 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
My own initiative	38	54.3
Mutual decision	27	38.6
Partner's initiative	3	4.3
Total	68	97.1

D9. In your opinion, how effective is condom in protecting you from different infections, if used constantly?

Table 49.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
It will protect me in any case	35	50
It will protect me in most cases	35	50
Total	70	100

D10. Where do you usually get condoms?

Table 50. Answers of 69 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Pharmacy	56	62.2
Tanadgoma Center	16	17.8
Friends	9	10.0
Market	3	3.3
Healthy Cabinet	3	3.3
Clients	2	2.2
Shop	1	1.1
Total	90	100

D11. How many condoms do you have with you at the moment?

Table 51.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
0	42	60.0
1	9	12.9
2	6	8.6
3	5	7.1
4	3	4.3
6	2	2.9
5	1	1.4
9	1	1.4
10	1	1.4
Total	70	100

D12. Do you know how to use a condom?

Table 52.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	64	91.4
No	6	8.6
Total	70	100.0

E. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

E1. Have you heard about sexually transmitted infections (venereal diseases)?

Table 53.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	67	95.7
No	3	4.3
Total	70	100

E2. If yes, please list all the sexually transmitted infections (venereal diseases) that you have heard about.

Table 54. Answers of 67 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Syphilis	53	26.6
Gonorrhea	52	26.1
HIV/AIDS	30	15.1
Trichomoniasis	23	11.6
Yeast infection	16	8.0
Chlamidiosis	11	5.5
Hepatitis	7	3.5
Don't remember	3	1.5
Herpes	2	1.0
"Bunch"	1	0.5
Gardnerella	1	0.5
Total	199	100

E3. Please describe signs (symptoms) of sexually transmitted infections.

Table 55. Answers of 67 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Genital discharge	35	26.1
Rash on genitals, skin or mucous membranes	31	23.1
Burning during urination	20	14.9
Don't know	15	11.2
Genital itching	6	4.5

Weakness	5	3.7
Redness in the genital area	4	3.0
Difficulty in urination	2	1.5
Alopecia	2	1.5
Chancre	2	1.5
Weight loss	2	1.5
Sweating	2	1.5
Fever	1	0.7
Enlargement of glands	1	0.7
Anal burning, itching, rash	1	0.7
Urine retention	1	0.7
Impotence	1	0.7
Diarrhea	1	0.7
Immunodeficiency	1	0.7
Pain in glands and muscles	1	0.7
Total	134	100

E4. Have you observed symptoms of sexually transmitted infections during the last year?

Table 56.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
No	51	72.9
Yes	15	21.4
No answer	1	1.4
Total	67	95.7
Missed	3	4.3
Total	70	100

E5. Have you ever taken tests for STIs?

Table 57.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	38	54.3
No	28	40.0
Total	66	94.3
Missed	4	5.7
Total	70	100

E6. If yes, when did you take the last test on STIs?

Table 58.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
During the last three months	8	11.4
During the last months	8	11.4
One year ago	5	7.1
During the last six months	5	7.1
Don't remember	4	5.7
2 years ago	3	4.3
7 years ago	2	2.9
3 years ago	1	1.4
14 years ago	1	1.4
11 years ago	1	1.4
Total	38	54.3
Missed	32	45.7
Total	70	100

E7. Why did you go for testing?

Table 59. Answers of 38 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
For prophylaxis	18	25.7
After discovering symptoms	17	24.3
Sexual partner had an STI	3	4.3
I am a blood donor and they take tests	1	1.4
By chance, while taking a health certificate	1	1.4
Total	40	57.1

E8. I don't want to know about the test results but do you know them?

Table 60.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	36	51.4
No	1	1.4
No answer	1	1.4
Total	38	54.3
Missed	32	45.7
Total	70	100

E9. If you did not make the test, what is the reason for that?

Table 61. Answers of 26 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Don't need it – I know I am healthy	19	27.1
Have never thought about testing	4	5.7
Afraid of the result	1	1.4
Don't want someone to know my test results	1	1.4
Don't trust doctors	1	1.4
I trust my partner	1	1.4
I had no possibility in prison	1	1.4
Total	28	40.0

E10. Have you ever referred to a doctor?

Table 62.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	41	58.6
No	25	35.7
Total	66	94.3
Missed	4	5.7
Total	70	100

E11. Where did you refer to a doctor?

Table 63. Answers of 40 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Free of charge clinic	17	24.3
Clinic	17	24.3
Private doctor	8	11.4
Healthy Cabinet	1	1.4
Batumi Healthy Cabinet	1	1.4
Total	44	62.9

E12. Have you ever received treatment for STIs?

Table 64.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	34	48.6
No	31	44.3
Total	65	92.9
Missed	5	7.1
Total	70	100

E13. If yes, who prescribed this treatment?

Table 65.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Doctor	31	44.3
Friend / Acquaintance	2	2.9
Total	33	47.1

E14. If no, why?

Table 66. Answers of 28 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
I don't need it	26	37.1
Have never thought about treatment	1	1.4
It is very expensive	1	1.4
Don't trust doctors	1	1.4
Don't want to know if I'm infected	1	1.4
Total	30	42.9

E15. Say, you find out that you have an STI, whom would you tell about this?

Table 67. Answers of 68 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Friends/relatives	19	26.0
Family members	18	24.7
Permanent partner	12	16.4
Doctor	10	13.7
Nobody	7	9.6
Permanent client	5	6.8
No answer	1	1.4
Would not hide it from anybody	1	1.4
Total	73	100

E16. Did you stop having sexual intercourses when you had STI symptoms?

Table 68.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	29	41.4
No	4	5.7
Total	33	47.1
Missed	37	52.9
Total	70	100

E17. If no, how often did you use condom during sexual contacts?

Table 69.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Always	3	4.3
Very seldom	1	1.4
Total	4	5.7
Missed	66	94.3
Total	70	100

E18. If you don't use condom, in which case are you protected from STIs?

Table 70.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
In none of the cases	46	65.7
During oral intercourse	13	18.6
Don't know	6	8.6
During anal intercourse	2	2.9
Total	67	95.7
Missed	3	4.3
Total	70	100

F. Alcohol/Drugs

F1. How often did you drink alcohol (including beer and light alcohol drinks) during the last three months?

Table 71.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Several times a week	30	42.9
Once a month or less	12	17.1
2-3 times a month	9	12.9
Once a week	7	10.0
I don't drink at all	7	10.0
Everyday	4	5.7
Difficult to answer	1	1.4
Total	70	100

F2. Have you tried any drug during the last three months?

Table 72.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
No	55	78.6
Yes	12	17.1
Don't want to answer	3	4.3

Total	70	100
-------	----	-----

F3. If yes, what kind of drug?

Table 73. Answers of 13 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Non-injecting	10	14.3
Injecting	5	7.1
Difficult to answer	1	1.4
Total	16	22.9

F4. If yes, how often did you take drugs during the last three months?

Table 74.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Several times a week	1	1.4
Once a week	1	1.4
2-3 times a month	2	2.9
Once a month or less	9	12.9
Total	13	18.6
Missed	57	81.4
Total	70	100

G. Violation of Rights

G1. Have you ever faced problems because of your sexual orientation?

Table 75.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	18	25.7
No	50	71.4
No answer	1	1.4
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

G2. If yes, from whom?

Table 76. Answers of 18 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Stranger	9	12.9
Neighbours	7	10.0
Family members	6	8.6
Friends	6	8.6
Relatives	5	7.1

Colleagues	4	5.7
Female partner	2	2.9
Male partner	1	1.4
Total	40	57.1

G3. Please indicate, what kind of problems did you face because of your sexual orientation:

Physical violence

Table 77. Answers of 7 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Beating	7	10.0
Rape	2	2.9
Total	9	12.9

Social/psychological problems

Table 78. Answers of 16 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Mocking	8	11.4
Expulsion from the friends' circle	5	7.1
Undeserved negative attitude at work	5	7.1
Undeserved negative attitude at school/college	5	7.1
Firing from work	4	5.7
Don't want to answer	1	1.4
Conflict with permanent partners (both female and male)	1	1.4
Blackmailing from gays with money extortion purpose	1	1.4
Conflict with relative	1	1.4
Parting with female partner	1	1.4
Verbal insult	1	1.4
Total	33	47.1

G4. Did you do anything in response?

Table 79.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	8	11.4
No	6	8.6
Don't want to answer	4	5.7
Total	18	25.7
Missed	52	74.3
Total	70	100

G4.1. If yes, specify.

Table 80.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
I left my house	2	2.9
I tried counter-blackmailing	1	1.4
I justified myself and fought for the truth till the end	1	1.4
I tried to avoid conflict	1	1.4
I tried to explain, to make it up	1	1.4
I left my job	1	1.4
Total	7	10
Missed	63	90
Total	70	100

G5. If no, why?

Table 81.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Did not want to reveal publicly my sexual proentation	4	5.7
There is no law to protect our rights	4	5.7
I was scared	2	2.9
Did not want to tense the situation even more	2	2.9
Total	12	17.1

H. Sources of Information

H1. Where have you received information on HIV/AIDS and STIs from?

Table 82. Answers of 68 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
TV	43	26.2
Newspapers, magazines	31	18.9
Consultations of Tanadgoma Center	24	14.6
Special booklets	23	14.0
Friends, relatives	23	14.0
Radio	11	6.7
Clients	2	1.2
Doctors	2	1.2
Internet	2	1.2
Don't know	1	0.6
Health Center	1	0.6
Medical literature	1	0.6
Total	164	100

H2. Did your behavior change after receiving information?

Table 83.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	41	58.6
No	21	30.0
Total	62	88.6
Missed	8	11.4
Total	70	100

H3. How did your behavior change?

Table 84. Answers of 50 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Use condom regularly	22	21.6
Use condom more often than earlier	21	20.6
Got tested on STIs	19	18.6
Got tested on HIV	16	15.7
Regularly go for testing	12	11.8
Nothing has changed	5	4.9
Referred to medical facility for consultation	4	3.9
Underwent treatment	2	2.0
Reduced number of sexual contacts	1	1.0
Total	102	100

H4. Which source of information is the most reliable for you?

Table 85. Answers of 50 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Consultations of Tanadgoma Center	27	32.5
Special booklets	13	15.7
TV	12	14.5
Doctor	9	10.8
Friends, relatives	8	9.6
Newspapers, magazines	6	7.2
Radio	3	3.6
Medical facility	2	2.4
Clients	1	1.2
Don't know	1	1.2
Internet	1	1.2
Total	83	100

H5. In case of necessity do you know where is it possible to get information about HIV/AIDS and STIs?

Table 86.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	59	84.3
No	10	14.3
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

H6. If yes, please name particular places.

Table 87. Answers of 59 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Tanadgoma Center	49	57.0
Healthy Cabinet	15	17.4
Other medical facility	8	9.3
AIDS Center	6	7.0
STI dispensary	4	4.7
Brothels	1	1.2
Hospital for Infectious diseases	1	1.2
Friend	1	1.2
Hospital	1	1.2
Total	86	100

H7. Would you like to get face to face consultations on these issues?

Table 88.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	60	85.7
Don't know	6	8.6
No	4	5.7
Total	70	100

H8. If yes, where?

Table 89. Answers of 60 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
At Tanadgoma Center	50	71.4
At the Healthy Cabinet	6	8.6
At other medical facility	5	7.1
At own living place	2	2.9
Don't know	2	2.9
Everywhere	1	1.4
Total	66	94.3

H9. How often would you like to get consultations?

Table 90.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Only when needed	34	48.6
Regularly	25	35.7
Once	3	4.3
Don't know	1	1.4
Total	63	90
Missed	7	10
Total	70	100

I. Demographic Characteristics

I1. Age

Table 91.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
16-20	11	15.7
21-25	23	32.9
26-32	11	15.7
33-40	16	22.9
41-50	4	5.7
51-60	4	5.7
61 +	1	1.4
Total	70	100

I2. Occupation

Table 92. Answers of 70 respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Unemployed	32	43.2
Private/commercial sector	21	28.4
Governmental/budgetary sector	11	14.9
Self-employed	4	5.4
Student	3	4.1
Retiree	1	1.4
Artist	1	1.4
Singer	1	1.4
Total	74	100

I3. Education

Table 93.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Higher	24	34.3
Secondary	17	24.3
Secondary special	11	15.7
Incomplete higher	11	15.7
Incomplete secondary	7	10
Total	70	100

I4. Marital Status

Table 94.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Single	40	57.1
Married	17	24.3
Divorced	12	17.1
Cohabitation with permanent male partner	1	1.4
Total	70	100

I5. Do you have children?

Table 95.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
No	45	64.3
Yes	23	32.9
Don't want to answer	1	1.4
Total	69	98.6
Missed	1	1.4
Total	70	100

I6. Where do you live at the moment?

Table 96.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Tbilisi	63	90.0
Mtskheta	2	2.9
Kakheti	1	1.4
Gardabani	1	1.4
Lagodekhi area	1	1.4
Senaki area	1	1.4
Gori	1	1.4
Total	70	100

I7. Type of your living place

Table 97.

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Private apartment	37	52.9
Private house	15	21.4
Rented apartment	10	14.3
Apartment of a friend/relative	5	7.1
Residence hall	2	2.9
Don't have a constant living place	1	1.4
Total	70	100

APPENDIX 4: CROSSCORRELATIONS

Do you use condom – How HIV is transmitted from one person to another?

Data of 68 respondents

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Through sexual contact	55	3	5	63
Through used syringe when injecting drugs	35		1	36
Through blood transfusion	25	1	1	27
Through saliva	4		1	5
From mother to fetus	4			4
Through sharing personal stuff	3			3
Through touching	1	1		2
Through kissing	1	1		2
Don't know	1			1
Through medical instruments	1			1
Total	130	6	8	144

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Through sexual contact	42,3 %	50,0 %	62,5 %	43,8 %
Through used syringe when injecting drugs	26,9 %		12,5 %	25,0 %
Through blood transfusion	19,2 %	16,7 %	12,5 %	18,8 %
Through saliva	3,1 %		12,5 %	3,5 %
From mother to fetus	3,1 %			2,8 %
Through sharing personal stuff	2,3 %			2,1 %
Through touching	0,8 %	16,7 %		1,4 %
Through kissing	0,8 %	16,7 %		1,4 %
Don't know	0,8 %			0,7 %
Through medical instruments	0,8 %			0,7 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Through sexual contact	87,3 %	4,8 %	7,9 %	100 %
Through blood transfusion	92,6 %	3,7 %	3,7 %	100 %
Through used syringe when injecting drugs	97,2 %		2,8 %	100 %
Through saliva	80,0 %		20,0 %	100 %
Through touching	50,0 %	50,0 %		100 %
From mother to fetus	100,0 %			100 %
Don't know	100,0 %			100 %
Through medical instruments	100,0 %			100 %
Through kissing	50,0 %	50,0 %		100 %
Through sharing personal stuff	100,0 %			100 %
Total	90,3 %	4,2 %	5,6 %	100 %

Do you use condom – When there is risk of being infected by HIV/AIDS?

Data of 68 respondents

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
If I don't use condom during sexual contact	58	3	6	67
If I use somebody else's syringe for injecting drugs	55	3	6	64
If I use condom, but have many different sexual partners	21	2	2	25
If I have only one faithful sexual partner	6			6
If I will be at a public place together with a HIV infected person	5	1		6
Things of personal hygiene	1			1
Total	146	9	14	169

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
If I don't use condom during sexual contact	39,7 %	33,3 %	42,9 %	39,6 %
If I use somebody else's syringe for injecting drugs	37,7 %	33,3 %	42,9 %	37,9 %
If I use condom, but have many different sexual partners	14,4 %	22,2 %	14,3 %	14,8 %
If I have only one faithful sexual partner	4,1 %			3,6 %
If I will be at a public place together with a HIV infected person	3,4 %	11,1 %		3,6 %
Things of personal hygiene	0,7 %			0,6 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Do you use condom – Have you heard about STIs?

	Condom use				
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Yes	59	3	6	68
	No	1			1
Total		60	3	6	69

	Condom use				
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Yes	98,3 %	100 %	100 %	98,6 %
	No	1,7 %			1,4 %
Total		100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

	Condom use				
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Yes	86,8 %	4,4 %	8,8 %	100 %
	No	100 %			100 %
Total		87	4 %	9 %	100 %

Do you use condom – Describe STI symptoms

Data of 66 respondents

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Genital discharge	33	1	1	35
Rash on genitals, skin or mucous membranes	25	3	2	30
Burning during urination	20			20
Don't know	13		2	15
Genital itching	6			6
Weakness	5			5
Redness in the genital area	4			4
Difficulty in urination	2			2
Chancre	2			2
Weight loss	1	1		2
Sweating	2			2
Fever	1			1
Alopecia		1		1
Enlargement of glands	1			1
Anal burning, itching, rash	1			1
Urine retention	1			1
Impotence	1			1
Diarrhea	1			1
Immunodeficiency	1			1
Pain of glands and muscles	1			1
Total	121	6	5	132

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Genital discharge	27,3 %	16,7 %	20,0 %	26,5 %
Rash on genitals, skin or mucous membranes	20,7 %	50,0 %	40,0 %	22,7 %
Burning during urination	16,5 %			15,2 %
Don't know	10,7 %		40,0 %	11,4 %
Genital itching	5,0 %			4,5 %
Weakness	4,1 %			3,8 %
Redness in the genital area	3,3 %			3,0 %
Difficulty in urination	1,7 %			1,5 %
Chancre	1,7 %			1,5 %
Sweating	1,7 %			1,5 %
Weight loss	0,8 %	16,7 %		1,5 %
Anal burning, itching, rash	0,8 %			0,8 %
Alopecia		16,7 %		0,8 %
Fever	0,8 %			0,8 %
Urine retention	0,8 %			0,8 %
Pain of glands and muscles	0,8 %			0,8 %
Enlargement of glands	0,8 %			0,8 %

Immunodeficiency	0,8 %			0,8 %
Impotence	0,8 %			0,8 %
Diarrhea	0,8 %			0,8 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Genital discharge	94,3 %	2,9 %	2,9 %	100 %
Rash on genitals, skin or mucous membranes	83,3 %	10,0 %	6,7 %	100 %
Redness in the genital area	100,0 %			100 %
Burning during urination	100,0 %			100 %
Genital itching	100,0 %			100 %
Don't know	86,7 %		13,3 %	100 %
Fever	100,0 %			100 %
Difficulty in urination	100,0 %			100 %
Alopecia		100,0 %		100 %
Weakness	100,0 %			100 %
Enlargement of glands	100,0 %			100 %
Anal burning, itching, rash	100,0 %			100 %
Chancre	100,0 %			100 %
Weight loss	50,0 %	50,0 %		100 %
Urine retention	100,0 %			100 %
Impotence	100,0 %			100 %
Diarrhea	100,0 %			100 %
Sweating	100,0 %			100 %
Immunodeficiency	100,0 %			100 %
Pain of glands and muscles	100,0 %			100 %
Total	91,7 %	4,5 %	3,8 %	100 %

Do you use condom – Have you ever taken tests for STIs

	Condom use				
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Yes	35	1	1	37
	No	22	2	4	28
	Total	57	3	5	65

	Condom use				
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Yes	61,4 %	33,3 %	20,0 %	56,9 %
	No	38,6 %	66,7 %	80,0 %	43,1 %
	Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

	Condom use				
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>

	Yes	94,6 %	2,7 %	2,7 %	100 %
	No	78,6 %	7,1 %	14,3 %	100 %
	Total	87,7 %	4,6 %	7,7 %	100 %

Do you use condom – when did you take the last test on STIs

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
During the last three months	7		1	8
During the last month	7			7
One year ago	5			5
During the last six months	5			5
Don't remember	4			4
2 years ago	3			3
7 years ago	2			2
3 years ago	1			1
14 years ago		1		1
11 years ago	1			1
Total	35	1	1	37

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
During the last three months	20 %		100 %	21,6 %
During the last month	20 %			18,9 %
One year ago	14,3 %			13,5 %
During the last six months	14,3 %			13,5 %
Don't remember	11,4 %			10,8 %
2 years ago	8,57 %			8,11 %
7 years ago	5,71 %			5,41 %
3 years ago	2,86 %			2,7 %
14 years ago		100 %		2,7 %
11 years ago	2,86 %			2,7 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Do you use condom – do you know the results of this test (D1-E8)

D1					
E8		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Yes	34	1	1	36
	No	1			1
	Total	35	1	1	37

D1					
E8		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Yes	97,1 %	100 %	100 %	97,3 %

	No	2,9 %			2,7 %
	Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

E8	D1				
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Yes	94,4 %	2,8 %	2,8 %	100 %
	No	100,0 %			100 %
	Total	94,6 %	2,7 %	2,7 %	100 %

Occupation – Do you establish sexual contacts with men in exchange of material remuneration

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't want to answer</i>	<i>Total</i>
Unemployed	1	25	6	32
Private/commercial sector	4	15	2	21
Governmental/budgetary sector		11		11
Self-employed	2	2		4
Student		3		3
Retiree	1			1
Artist		1		1
Singer		1		1
Total	8	58	8	74

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't want to answer</i>	<i>Total</i>
Unemployed	12,5 %	43,1 %	75,0 %	43,2 %
Private/commercial sector	50 %	25,9 %	25 %	28,4 %
Governmental/budgetary sector		19 %		14,9 %
Self-employed	25 %	3,4 %		5,4 %
Student		5,2 %		4,1 %
Retiree	12,5 %			1,4 %
Artist		1,7 %		1,4 %
Singer		1,7 %		1,4 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't want to answer</i>	<i>Total</i>
Private/commercial sector	19 %	71,4 %	9,5 %	100 %
Governmental/budgetary sector		100 %		100 %

Student		100 %		100 %
Retiree	100 %			100 %
Self-employed	50 %	50 %		100 %
Unemployed	3,1 %	78,1 %	18,8 %	100 %
Artist		100 %		100 %
Singer		100 %		100 %
Total	10,8 %	78,4 %	10,8 %	100 %

Occupation – How much money do you get for your services

	<i>Private/commercial sector</i>	<i>Retiree</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total</i>
Don't want to answer	3				3
20 - 50 Lari		1	1		2
Less than 10 Lari			1		1
10 - 20 Lari				1	1
More than 100 Lari	1				1
Total	4	1	2	1	8

	<i>Private/commercial sector</i>	<i>Retiree</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total</i>
Don't want to answer	75 %				37,5 %
20 - 50 Lari		100 %	50 %		25,0 %
Less than 10 Lari			50 %		12,5 %
10 - 20 Lari				100 %	12,5 %
More than 100 Lari	25 %				12,5 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

	<i>Private/commercial sector</i>	<i>Retiree</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total</i>
Less than 10 Lari			100 %		100 %
10 - 20 Lari				100 %	100 %
20 - 50 Lari		50 %	50 %		100 %
More than 100 Lari	100 %				100 %
Don't want to answer	100 %				100 %
Total	50 %	12,5 %	25 %	12,5 %	100 %

Occupation - What is your monthly income from this occupation

	<i>Private/ commercial sector</i>	<i>Retiree</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total</i>
50-100 Lari			1	1	2
100-200 Lari	1	1			2
Up to 50 Lari			1		1
Don't want to answer	1				1
This is not a stable income for me	1				1
It depends	1				1
Total	4	1	2	1	8

	<i>Private/ commercial sector</i>	<i>Retiree</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total</i>
50-100 Lari			50 %	100 %	25 %
100-200 Lari	25 %	100 %			25 %
Up to 50 Lari			50 %		12,5 %
Don't want to answer	25 %				12,5 %
This is not a stable income for me	25 %				12,5 %
It depends	25 %				12,5 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

	<i>Private/ commercial sector</i>	<i>Retiree</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Total</i>
Up to 50 Lari			100 %		100 %
50-100 Lari			50 %	50 %	100 %
100-200 Lari	50 %	50 %			100 %
Don't want to answer	100 %				100 %
This is not a stable income for me	100 %				100 %
It depends	100 %				100 %
Total	50 %	12,5 %	25 %	12,5 %	100 %

What is the reason for not using condom - How HIV is transmitted from one person to another

Data of 13 Respondents

	<i>I forget</i>	<i>Partner's refusal</i>	<i>I feel discomfort</i>	<i>I trust partner that he is healthy</i>	<i>I don't have it with and I'm lazy to go and buy</i>	<i>I am ashamed to buy condom</i>	<i>It is very expensive</i>	<i>It tears very often</i>	<i>Total</i>
Through sexual contact	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	1	17
Through blood transfusion			2	1	1	1	1		6
Through used syringe when injecting drugs	1	1	3	1					6
Through saliva			2						2
Through touching						1	1		2

From mother to fetus			1	1					2
Through kissing						1	1		2
Total	2	2	14	6	4	4	4	1	37

	<i>I forget</i>	<i>Partner's refusal</i>	<i>I feel discomfort</i>	<i>I trust partner that he is healthy</i>	<i>I don't have it with and I'm lazy to go and buy</i>	<i>I am ashamed to buy condom</i>	<i>It is very expensive</i>	<i>It tears very often</i>	<i>Total</i>
Through sexual contact	50 %	50 %	42,9%	50%	75%	25%	25%	100%	45,9%
Through blood transfusion			14,3%	16,7%	25%	25%	25%		16,2%
Through used syringe when injecting drugs	50 %	50 %	21,4%	16,7%					16,2%
Through saliva			14,3%						5,4%
Through touching						25%	25%		5,4%
From mother to fetus			7,1%	16,7%					5,4%
Through kissing						25%	25%		5,4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	<i>I forget</i>	<i>Partner's refusal</i>	<i>I feel discomfort</i>	<i>I trust partner that he is healthy</i>	<i>I don't have it with and I'm lazy to go and buy</i>	<i>I am ashamed to buy condom</i>	<i>It is very expensive</i>	<i>It tears very often</i>	<i>Total</i>
Through sexual contact	5,9%	5,9%	35,3%	17,6%	17,6%	5,9%	5,9%	5,9%	100%
Through blood transfusion			33,3%	16,7%	16,7%	16,7%	16,7%		100%
Through used syringe when injecting drugs	16,7%	16,7%	50%	16,7%					100%
Through saliva			100%						100%
Through touching						50%	50%		100%
From mother to fetus			50%	50%					100%
Through kissing						50%	50%		100%
Total	5,4%	5,4%	37,8%	16,2%	10,8%	10,8%	10,8%	2,7%	100%

What is the reason for not using condom - When there is risk of being infected by HIV/AIDS

Data of 13 respondents

	<i>I forget</i>	<i>Partner's refusal</i>	<i>I feel discomfort</i>	<i>I trust partner that he is healthy</i>	<i>I don't have it with and I'm lazy to go and buy</i>	<i>I am ashamed to buy condom</i>	<i>It is very expensive</i>	<i>It tears very often</i>	<i>Total</i>
If I don't use condom during sexual contact	1	1	8	3	3	1	1	1	19
If I use condom, but have many different sexual partners			5	2	1			1	9
If I use somebody else's syringe for injecting drugs	1	1	8	2	3	1	1	1	18
If I will be at a public place together with a HIV infected person			2	3				1	6
Total	2	2	23	10	7	2	2	4	52

	<i>I forget</i>	<i>Partner's refusal</i>	<i>I feel discomfort</i>	<i>I trust partner that he is healthy</i>	<i>I don't have it with and I'm lazy to go and buy</i>	<i>I am ashamed to buy condom</i>	<i>It is very expensive</i>	<i>It tears very often</i>	<i>Total</i>
If I don't use condom during sexual contact	50%	50%	34,8%	30%	42,9%	50%	50%	25%	36,5%
If I use condom, but have many different sexual partners			21,7%	20%	14,3%			25%	17,3%
If I use somebody else's syringe for injecting drugs	50%	50%	34,8%	20%	42,9%	50%	50%	25%	34,6%
If I will be at a public place together with a HIV infected person			8,7%	30%				25%	11,5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	<i>I forget</i>	<i>Partner's refusal</i>	<i>I feel discomfort</i>	<i>I trust partner that he is healthy</i>	<i>I don't have it with and I'm lazy to go and buy</i>	<i>I am ashamed to buy condom</i>	<i>It is very expensive</i>	<i>It tears very often</i>	<i>Total</i>
If I don't use condom during sexual contact	5,3%	5,3%	42,1%	15,8%	15,8%	5,3%	5,3%	5,3%	100%
If I use condom, but have many different sexual partners			55,6%	22,2%	11,1%			11,1%	100%
If I use somebody else's syringe for injecting drugs	5,6%	5,6%	44,4%	11,1%	16,7%	5,6%	5,6%	5,6%	100%
If I will be at a public place together with a HIV infected person			33,3%	50%				16,7%	100%
Total	3,8%	3,8%	44,2%	19,2%	13,5%	3,8%	3,8%	7,7%	100%

APPENDIX 5: RESULTS OF BIOMARKER TESTING

			Results					Results	
Respondent's code	Questionnaire	Blood	HIV	TPHA	Respondent's code	Questionnaire	Blood	HIV	TPHA
H-01	+	+	-	-	H-36	+	+	-	-
H-02	+	+	-	++++	H-37	+	+	-	-
H-03	+	+	-	++++	H-38	+	+	-	-
H-04	+	+	-	-	H-39	+	+	-	-
H-05	+	+	+	++++	H-40	+	+	-	-
H-06	+	+	-	-	H-41	+	+	-	-
H-07	+	+	-	-	H-42	+	+	-	-
H-08	+	+	-	-	H-43	+	+	-	-
H-09	+	+	-	++++	H-44	+	+	-	-
H-10	+	+	-	-	H-45	+	+	-	-
H-11	+	+	-	+++	H-46	+	+	-	++++
H-12	+	+	-	-	H-47	+	+	-	++++
H-13	+	+	-	-	H-48	+	+	-	-
H-14	+	+	-	-	H-49	+	+	-	++++
H-15	+	+	-	-	H-50	+	+	-	++++
H-16	+	+	-	-	H-51	+	+	-	-
H-17	+	+	-	-	H-52	+	+	-	-
H-18	+	+	-	++++	H-53	+	+	-	-
H-19	+	+	-	-	H-54	+	+	-	-
H-20	+	+	-	++++	H-55	+	+	-	-
H-21	+	+	-	-	H-56	+	+	-	-
H-22	+	+	-	-	H-57	+	+	-	-
H-23	+	+	-	-	H-58	+	+	-	-
H-24	+	+	+	++++	H-59	+	+	-	++++
H-25	+	+	-	++++	H-60	+	+	-	++++
H-26	+	+	-	-	H-61	+	+	-	-
H-27	+	+	-	-	H-62	+	+	-	-
H-28	+	+	-	-	H-63	+	+	-	-
H-29	+	+	-	++++	H-64	+	+	+	-
H-30	+	+	-	-	H-65	+	+	-	-
H-31	+	+	-	++++	H-66	+	+	-	-
H-32	+	+	-	++++	H-67	+	+	-	-
H-33	+	+	-	++++	H-68	+	+	-	-
H-34	+	+	-	-	H-69	+	+	-	-
H-35	+	+	-	-	H-70	+	+	-	-